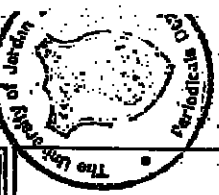


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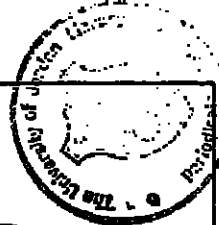
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Friday edition

Arab news

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TWELVE PAGES — TWO RIYALS

Oil glut may fall -- Yamani

BEIRUT, Lebanon Jan. 28 (AP) — Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani was quoted Thursday as saying the cold war that gripped the United States and Europe might reduce the current oil glut in the West.

Yamani was quoted by the Lebanese magazine *Al-Hawadess* as saying the Arabs had no interest in imposing oil sanctions against the United States or the West because of the Syrian-Israeli dispute over the Golan Heights.

"The West has monumental reserves and cold wars would not cause more than a one-million-barrel-a-day increase in consumption. We hope this would ease the current petroleum glut," Yamani said in the interview.

"The Arabs, at present, are incapable of imposing sanctions and we believe they have no interest in imposing these sanctions."

"We believe the interests of the Arabs lay in bringing about a change in Western public opinion that would impose itself on the Zionist lobby and consequently on the Western governments," Yamani said. "There is a weapon we have not used yet that is sharper than the oil weapon. This weapon is the closure of Arab ranks. The Arabs are still in disarray. If they are able to unify their front, they will be capable of creating a political power of pressure on the pro-Israeli Western society," Yamani added.

Saudi Arabia, according to Yamani, was not contemplating the use of oil as a weapon against other nations and expressed his regret that the United States used its veto power at the U.N. Security Council debate last week that saved Israel from voluntary sanctions for annexing Syria's Golan Heights.

"We hoped the United States would not use the veto and we hope too that we would not force the United States to use the veto. It is in the interest of the Arabs to keep that degree of misunderstanding between the United States and Israel, and not to remove it," Yamani added.

He was obviously referring to the strain that caused President Ronald Reagan's administration to suspend its newly concluded strategic cooperation pact with Israel in protest against Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights last Dec. 14 without consulting the United States. The Israeli government reacted by cancelling the strategic pact altogether.

Yamani blamed the oil glut on the price hikes that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) effected after the 1979 triumph of Ayatollah Khomeini's revolution against the Shah in Iran, which then was the second largest oil exporting nation in the Middle East after Saudi Arabia.

"We have learned a lot from the mistakes of the 1970s. There is a glut in the market as a result of the sharp price hikes. This was one of OPEC's mistakes that is being corrected by freezing the prices or even decreasing them a little," Yamani said.

He stressed that there was no threat to OPEC's existence, saying "OPEC is here to stay and those who attempt to destroy it live in a world of fantasy... OPEC is essential for the world altogether. It is the only instrument with which the world can preserve the price rates and avert fluctuations of retroactive prices."

Yamani made these other points in the interview:

— Saudi Arabia has returned to its original production level of 8.5 million barrels a day, the same as prior to the Iranian revolution. Production was boosted to 9.5 million barrels a day in 1980 and the increase was maintained after the break out of the war between Iran and Iraq 16 months ago.

— Iraq had asked Saudi Arabia and neighboring Arab states of the Gulf to increase their production after the eruption of the war with Iran to offset the stoppage of Iraqi oil exports in late 1980. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar did increase production.

— Oil will remain the primary source of energy until the next century and Saudi Arabia has radioactive minerals like uranium and solar energy that could become alternative resources when the oil starts to dry up. "Once the technology creates an energy alternative in future, Saudi Arabia will move to get it," Yamani said.

BONN, Jan. 28 (R) — Have the West Germans, of all people, started to lose faith in the value of a good career? A generation ago the very question would have seemed heresy to a nation which has always prided itself that while foreigners worked to live, the Germans lived to work.

Everyday language is still dotted with reminders of the old German work ethic — sayings like "wer rastet, der rostet" (if you rest, you get rusty) and "ohne Fleiss, kein Preis" (no reward without industry).

But such exhortations, it seems, leave many educated younger Germans cold. According to a research study just published, well-qualified graduates are increasingly saying "no thanks" to career offers their elders would have seized without a second thought.

Instead of advancement, professional

Over non-tariff barriers Japan to act on importers' complaints

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (AP) — Japan will establish a trade ombudsman's office to respond to specific complaints from foreign businessmen who say a labyrinth of non-tariff trade barriers inhibits imports to Japan, a former trade minister said Thursday.

Masumi Ezaki, who now heads a special committee on economic policy, said Japan will take "quick action" in resolving 67 specific complaints concerning importation procedures, ranging from a request to permit use of standardized tests on auto exhaust emissions to improving livestock holding pens for imported live cattle.

The committee, formed to consider the issue of the so-called NTB's, will submit a report recommending quick action on outstanding complaints and formation of a high level ombudsman's office to consider future problems. Ezaki said the report is certain to be approved on Saturday by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's cabinet.

Although Ezaki did not promise the government will decide in favor of foreign

exporters in every case, he said "improvement" is possible in most cases.

Headed by the prime minister's chief cabinet secretary, the ombudsman's office will serve as a coordinating point to receive complaints and deliver replies within seven to 10 days, he said. The ombudsman also would insure that changes in importation procedures are carried out by customs and trade officials.

Ezaki, a leading representative from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, and several other former government ministers began a series of regular meetings in early December 1981 to consider a growing number of complaints that Japan protects its domestic market with regulations preventing or delaying imports.

The group considered 99 specific complaints and decided many of them deserved "immediate improvement," Ezaki said.

He noted his committee is part of the government's response to complaints from the United States and Europe that Japan's large trade imbalances — \$13.4 billion with

the United States and \$10 billion with the 10 EC nations last year, according to Japan's figures — are contributing to problems of unemployment, inflation, and low growth in the West.

"We cannot hope to further develop the economy of Japan without contributing to the development of the economies of the United States and the European community nations," Ezaki told an audience at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan.

"Unless we eliminate these trade barrier complaints, these two months of discussions will have been wasted," he said.

Ezaki said the government will reduce its tariffs over the next two years to 74 percent level, which he said is "the lowest rate in the world."

A more liberal banking law will go into effect this spring which he said will improve access to Japan's financial markets.

Talks on agricultural imports between Japanese and U.S. officials, originally scheduled for the winter of 1983, will be held this fall, he said.

Novel diamond pricing plan evolved

BRUSSELS, Jan. 28 (R) — An Antwerp diamond dealer announced a new diamond price-fixing system Thursday which he said would create a revolution in the world diamond market. It involves twice-daily fixings of diamond prices based on clearly defined standards, in a way which diamond dealers said has never been publicly done before.

Izy Neuman, managing director of the Real Diamond Company, told a press conference the new system would make diamond prices accessible for the first time ever to the public, using the Reuters Monitor communications network.

"This is going to hit the diamond market like a bomb," Neuman said, adding he would encourage private investors and financial institutions to buy diamonds as an investment.

Colombian hijackers agree to free all but 2

CALL, Colombia Jan. 28 (AP) — Leftist guerrillas agreed to release all but two of 74 hostages aboard a hijacked Colombian jetliner Thursday in exchange for safe passage out of the country, an army source said.

Two of the passengers aboard the Aeroflot Boeing 727 hijacked Wednesday out of Bogota will accompany the seven guerrillas on a small, private jet, the high-ranking army officer said, asking not to be identified.

Details for freeing 66 of the 68 passengers and six crew members were being worked out at midday, the source said. The agreement came after three hours of negotiations between the heavily armed guerrillas and Gen. Jaime Guerrero Paz at the airport, the source said.

The army also agreed to supplying flight maps for all of central America and the Caribbean, the source said. In the past all jetliners hijacked by guerrillas out of Colombia have eventually ended up in Cuba.

Seven guerrillas seized control of the Aeroflot jet with 121 other persons reported aboard shortly after it took off from Bogota Wednesday afternoon on a domestic flight to Pereira, in west-central Colombia. They returned briefly to Bogota, then forced the pilot to fly to Cali, 440 kms southwest of Bogota. The hijackers reported by the plane's radio that they were members of

ment.

Until now, diamond prices have been set by dealers and brokers in private, and because each individual diamond has different characteristics no real market for diamonds as an investment has developed.

Neuman said his system would make real price quotations available publicly on the basis of effective supply and demand.

Explaining the system of quotation adopted, Neuman said it would involve assorted selections of diamonds, each of 10 stones, forming together a uniform weight in carat according to international gemological standards.

The Real Diamond Company plans to offer seven different selections, rising from 10 stones of approximately 0.1 carat each totaling one carat, to 10 stones of half a carat

each totaling five carats.

In addition, each selection is graded by color, as either "blue-white" the more expensive, or "white", and subdivided into grades "a" and "b".

Thursday's quotations, for packages of 10 stones of about 0.1 carat each, containing one carat in all, put blue-white grade "a" at \$675 and white grade "a" at \$625.

This system breaks through both the traditional secrecy surrounding diamond prices and the complicated "certificate" system hitherto tried as a way of giving investors a guarantee of what they are buying, Neuman said.

Because each stone has different individual characteristics the certificate system had proved too complicated for the market, he said.

One-day strike called in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Jan. 28 (AFP) — A nationwide one-day strike against the government's austerity policy has been called in Belgium for Feb. 8 by the F.G.T.B. union, which is close to the Socialist Party.

It hopes the C.S.C., the other big union which is close to the Social-Christian Party, will follow suit. Talks are planned between the two unions on establishing a "common front" against the policy of center-right Premier Wilfried Martens government.

Official strike calls have gone out to the steel, textile and other sectors in the past week, as part of a campaign against pay sacrifices demanded by the government.

Public opinion drive urged

U.N. voices concern on young drug addicts

VIENNA, Jan. 28 (AFP) — Drug abuse is on the rise worldwide, with addicts becoming younger and younger and turning to stronger drugs increasingly easy to obtain, the United Nations Narcotics Control Agency said Thursday.

In its 1981 report public opinion drive to combat drug abuse, noting that concern for "young" victims no longer meant only adolescents but also children.

The agency said that addiction was on the increase for all drugs: Opium and heroin, cocaine, cannabis, and amphetamines and other synthetic drugs.

The report noted that the agency expected a flood on the heroin market, as Asia's golden Triangle, straddling the Thai, Burmese and Lao borders, had a number poppy harvest last autumn.

Opium production in this region alone is thought to have leapt from 200 tons in 1980 to over 600. In Burma, poppies were grown in inaccessible regions where the government is not in full control.

In Thailand, the report said that poppies had been planted over a wider area and illegal laboratories had sprung up all along the Burmese border.

Cannabis abuse had risen everywhere, the report said, with the demand for stronger hashish (the resin of the plant) extracts increasing dramatically.

The report contradicted the theory that cannabis is a "soft" drug, warning against an increased risk of cancer as well as psychotic disturbances and a danger of reproductive disorders.

Both opium and cannabis are grown in the

Middle East, where addiction is a serious problem. Surplus opium production is diverted to North America and Western Europe.

The report also warned that psychotropic drugs were being increasingly diverted from legal markets, noting that African countries were especially concerned at this problem.

It noted that cocaine, extracted from the leaves of the coca bush, grown mainly in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, had seen a "worrying increase" in Europe, where it was becoming a chief cause of addiction. Cocaine was until recently a "jet set" drug.

The agency, which is involved both in the treatment and rehabilitation of addicts as well as the fight to eliminate the production of drugs, called for an international year against drug abuse.

Reagan thanks Spadolini Italian police free Dozier; five held

ROME, Jan. 28, (Agencies) — U.S. Brig.-Gen. James Dozier was freed by Italian police Thursday from a "people's prison" where he was held by Red Brigades guerrillas who kidnapped him 42 days ago. The general, who serves with NATO, was found in an apartment in the northern city of Padua.

Police burst into the apartment, pounced on a gunman pointing a pistol at Dozier.

"At the moment I was rescued, a gun was pointed at me and I did not know whether that was my last moment," U.S. Ambassador Maxwell M. Rabb quoted Dozier as saying. "You must realize how great was my feeling of relief when I was taken in hand by the Italian authorities."

The general, barefoot and wearing a blue track suit, had grown a thick beard but was apparently in good health. He was tied up and being held in a tent in the apartment in this northern Italian city, Padua Police Chief Gianfranco Corrias said.

Police said five suspects — two women and three men, all Italians — were arrested. Corrias said no shots were fired. It was the first time police had succeeded in freeing a hostage taken by the Brigades. Hospital officials said one of the terrorists was treated for cuts on the head he received in a scuffle with the raiders.

Rabb said he had spoken by telephone twice with Dozier.

"He was in excellent health," Rabb said. "He commented on how nice it was to see the sunlight again and to be a part of the world."

Dozier, 50, was taken to a hospital at the NATO base in nearby Vicenza for routine medical examinations, spokeswoman Sgt. Nancy Bouchard said.

Police said they had been watching the apartment for three days before the rescue early Thursday morning. The Brigades issued five communiques during the kidnapping and threatened Gen. Dozier, 50, with "proletarian justice" for his role in NATO and alleged "massacres" during his service in Vietnam.

One communique contained what purported to be a transcript of the general's interrogation and the guerrillas also released two photographs of him posed beneath their banner with the five-pointed Brigades' star.

Taken to Padua police headquarters after being freed by the 10-man command, Gen. Dozier had a long telephone conversation with his wife, who NATO officials said was returning to Italy from West Germany.

They named one of the guerrillas arrested as Antonio Savasta, 27, a suspected leading Red Brigades member who was wanted in connection with the Moro case.

Under Prince Muhammad Al-Faisal Islamic firm in U.S. planned

Washington Bureau

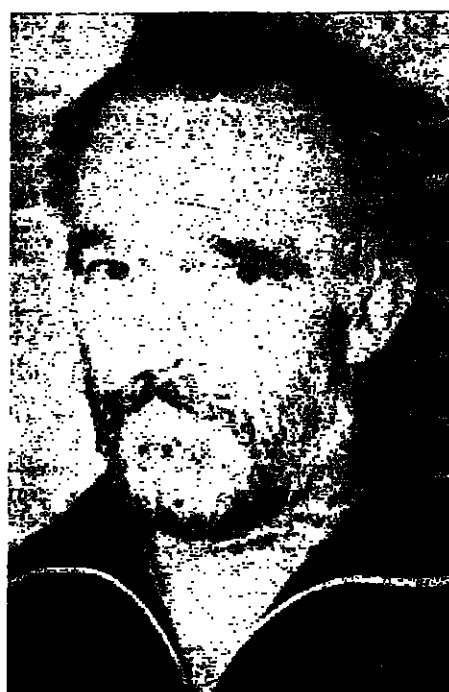
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — Prince Muhammad Al-Faisal, is planning to start an investment company in the United States to be capitalized at \$500 million, possibly more.

The venture will make equity investments in U.S. companies with business lines acceptable under Islamic law. Details of the investment company will be announced at a meeting of bankers and other executives this week in New York. But preliminary details of the Prince's plans were reported Wednesday in the *Wall Street Journal*.

The new investment firm will be a subsidiary of the Islamic Investment Company of Geneva, a holding company capitalized at \$1 billion.

The Prince's company will seek investments from American sources, and hopes to appeal to the Muslim community in America. A spokesman for Prince Muhammad told the *Wall Street Journal* that Muslims in the United States are "stymied by the approach of banks" which charge interest on loans and pay interest on deposits. He explained that, under Islamic law, that is forbidden.

The unidentified spokesman said the new company would make a variety of investments in the United States. One example he cited would be the funding for construction and operation of a chicken meat processing plant in a depressed area of New York City. The plant could process about 200,000 tons



FREE AND HEALTHY: Brig. Gen. James Dozier was dressed in a track suit and had a 42-day growth of beard when he was freed from the Red Brigades in Padua, Italy.

The Red Brigades seized Gen. Dozier on Dec. 17 at his riverside apartment in Verona where he was senior American officer at the NATO army base. He was the first foreigner to be taken by the Brigades, which kidnapped and murdered former Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1978.

The release of the 50-year-old general was hailed by Italian politicians including Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, by President Ronald Reagan, by Pope John Paul and by NATO officials.

Spadolini said Gen. Dozier's release was "great news." He was echoed by Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer who said in a telegram to Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni: "I am happy to send my personal warm congratulations and those of the party for the liberation of Gen. Dozier and the simultaneous arrests."

President Ronald Reagan telephoned Italian President Sandro Pertini to thank him for the police operation that freed Dozier. The White House said that Reagan spoke with Gen. Dozier, but there was no immediate word on the substance of the conversation.

Reagan misses Hollywood days

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AFP) — President Ronald Reagan misses the good old days when Hollywood never showed a man and a woman in bed, even when they were married, and Clark Gable had to get special dispensation to tell Vivien Leigh *Gone With The Wind*.

"Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn..." President Reagan, himself a former actor, who was six times elected president of the Hollywood Actors' Guild, was Wednesday awarded an Oscar by local television station producers for his communication skills.

Asked what he thought of today's cinema and television, President Reagan said: "I liked it better when an actress kept her clothes on."

It is not only a question of morals, but when nothing is left to imagination, it is also a bad show, he said.

little more than guesswork. Employers, he said, must realize that narrowing the differentials cannot encourage the young to make the above-average commitment demanded of managers and executives.

Young employees could come round to the idea of a career if they had once experienced the stimulus of more complex tasks, he said. It was no good treating them as if they could not handle responsibility.

Finally, professor Rosenstiel urged companies to respond to the younger generation's concerns by doing more to preserve the environment.

The stress should be not on short-term profits, but on activities which minimized consumption of natural resources and created jobs for highly-skilled personnel, he said.

Value of a good career leaves West Germans cold

status and money, many were found to want jobs which offered more free time, less stress, and a chance to concentrate on what sociologists like to call the "post-material values."

The study's author, Munich psychology professor Lutz Von Rosenstiel, said he found numerous employers facing the unfamiliar problem of staff who did not want promotion.

"They all confirmed unanimously to me that they often had refusals from talented young employees. The ability to fill a new position was there, but the urge was lacking," he reported.

The shift in attitudes, which the professor

says has emerged during the past decade, was more marked if the new job meant moving home or going abroad — even to once-popular centers like New York or Rio De Janeiro.

In such cases, employers sometimes had to ask six or more candidates before finding a taker.

Professor Rosenstiel illustrated his findings with the case of one of his own students who, after graduating with distinction, took a part-time research assistant's job paying less than 1,000 marks (\$450) a month.

At first the graduate said he was just filling in. But when he received word of a career prospect in industry paying three

times that much he refused to budge.

"He told me he was in no hurry to sell his freedom," the professor said.

Another qualified youngster working as a lowly civil servant explained that he liked the certainty of being home soon after four o'clock. After that, he said, he had quite enough imagination to fill his spare time meaningfully.

A poll of the professor's psychology students, many of whom could expect leading jobs in industry, showed they felt the very word "career" had predominantly unpleasant associations.

While adjectives like "strong" and "active" were chosen, so were "selfish," "hard," "technocratic" and "tense."

Professor Rosenstiel linked his own findings to recent opinion surveys indicating strong public opposition to the erstwhile German ideal of surging economic growth.

He noted that especially among the young, a drift is evident towards new values such as preserving the environment, social co-determination, and "ideas, not money."

Other sociologists blame the waning interest in careers on the rise of unemployment and a feeling among the young that no job, even if one can be found, is likely to be all that secure.

For employers who had trouble finding careerists, professor Rosenstiel had a few words of advice which he admitted could be

For overstaying

11,000 aliens deported

JEDDAH, Jan. 28 — About 11,000 foreigners without legal residence permits in the Kingdom have been deported in the recent campaigns, according to Gen. Jaber Abdul Hafeez.

Gen. Abdul Hafeez, who is in charge of combating overstayers told the evening edition of *Al-Jazirah* Tuesday that 100 squads have been deployed in the Western Region to enforce the campaigns according to the instructions of Interior Minister Prince Naif.

The squads move between Makkah, Jeddah, Taif, Madinah and other villages.

Gen. Abdul Hafeez said that the campaigns include illegal residents as well as workers found seeking jobs in towns and cities away from their sponsors. Such people run away from their sponsors and work for others which make them in violation of the rules and regulations, he added.

Those without legal residence permits resort to various gimmicks to escape being arrested. "We frequently come upon foreigners wearing the national dress and speak the local tongue in an attempt to pass off as Saudi Arabians," Gen. Abdul Hafeez said. The Interior Ministry's instructions urge all, nationals and foreigners, to carry their identity cards on them always to avoid any mistakes, he added.

The campaigns against illegal residents are a natural phenomenon since any person who enters the Kingdom should have a permit to stay or work, he said. "The Kingdom opens its doors to all Muslims and others. However, there are some people who take advantage of the pilgrimage opportunity to overstay illegally," Gen. Abdul Hafeez said.

Farmers granted SR302m loans

MUJAMA, Jan. 28 (SPA) — The Agricultural bank here has given 3,532 loans worth SR302.5 million to 1,475 farmers in this area, according to Abdul Mohsen Ibrahim, bank's regional director, Thursday.

He said the bank helps in educating and guiding the farmers on the use of modern agricultural implements and the way land should be tilled to produce a better yield. He said that at present the bank is studying loan requests for seven projects, including an apirary project.

In another development, the agricultural improvement project in Qatif has recently rendered several agricultural services in the area. A report issued by the Ahsa irrigation department said that 360 farmers have received several types of aid from the department. In addition, the report said, agricultural epidemics have been combated in an area of 36,600 donums, and a 34,400-meter area has been covered by canals running through the agricultural fields, the report added.

Malaysian king performs umrah

MAKKAH, Jan. 28 (SPA) — King Ahmad Shah of Malaysia and his delegation performed the umrah (minor pilgrimage) Thursday. Health Minister Dr. Hussein Al-Jazzeri and Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Malaysia accompanied the monarch.

The group was received at the Holy Haram by Col. Abdullah Abed, the haram police director, and other officials.

King Ahmad Shah arrived here from Jeddah. He had visited Madinah and the Prophet's Mosque in the company of Dr. Jazzeri, minister-in-waiting, and Sheikh

Mansouri Al-Khrejji, deputy chief of the royal protocol.

He was met at Jeddah airport by Prince Saud bin Abdul Mohsen, deputy governor of Makkah; Sheikh Abdul Rahman Al-Sudairi, commissioner of Jeddah; Gen. Mansour Al-Shoaibi, commander of the western region; Lt. Ali Al-Mashouf, police director of Makkah region; Salem Sumbul, Foreign Ministry's chief of protocol; and Abdul Aziz Jokhdar, local chief of the Royal Protocol.

Pasteur institute elects Prince Talal

PARIS, Jan. 28 (SPA) — The Pasteur Institute Development Organization has decided to include Prince Talal bin Abdul Aziz, president of AGFUND, in the organization's board of directors, in appreciation of his humanitarian activities worldwide.

In a press statement, the board explained the institute's researches and concurrence of a proposal on new methods of protection

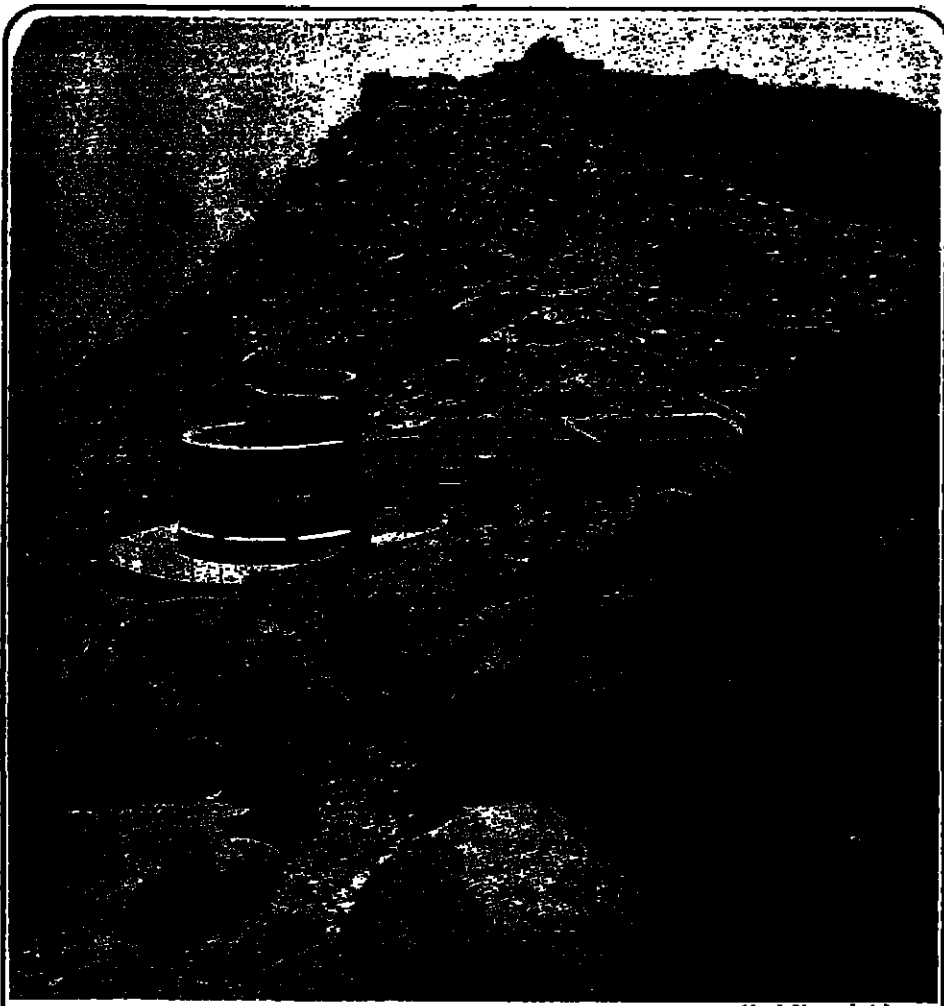
from various types of diseases.

The institute was established in 1886 with national as well as international contributions, after Louis Pasteur's famous work on dog disease.

Prince Talal also is honorary assistance secretary of the United Nations and special envoy for the UNICEF.

Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Friday						
Fajr (Dawn)	5:34	5:40	5:11	5:01	5:25	5:58
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:34	12:35	12:06	11:53	12:17	12:47
Asr (Afternoon)	3:46	3:43	3:14	3:08	3:23	3:50
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:10	6:06	5:37	5:21	5:45	6:12
Isha (Night)	7:40	7:36	7:07	6:51	7:15	7:42



VIEWPOINT: One of the major viewpoints built in the Asir national park, in the Southern Region, which is planned to be the largest in the country. Governor Prince Khaled Al-Faisal, who initiated the idea and nurtured it to execution, wants it to become the largest of its kind in the Arabian Peninsula and a year-round resort with all services and recreational facilities available within it.

For recreation

City to have revolving tower

JEDDAH, Jan. 28 — A revolving tower will be constructed at the Jeddah Corniche to provide the residents of the cosmopolitan city with an aesthetic and recreational center, according to *Al-Riyadh* Thursday.

The newspaper quoted Jeddah Mayor Muhammad Said Farsi as saying that the tower will be so designed as to have a circular top, where people can sit and relax.

The "water tower" will provide all facilities, including a cafeteria and a reception hall. "In fact, it will be a center giving people an opportunity to relax and enjoy the scenic beauty around," the paper said.

Meanwhile, *Al-Bilad* quoted Farsi as saying that the municipality is carefully considering the necessity of implementing Crown Prince Fahd's directives for the horizontal expansion of Jeddah by setting up suburban areas. He said that Khaledia area provides an example of how the housing projects should be undertaken north of the city.

In this context, the Prince Fawaz cooperative housing scheme also cannot be overlooked, Farsi said, adding that the municipality's plans are being implemented in accordance with the modern standards of architectural planning in the world.

Farsi, however, urged the planners to allocate the necessary areas for public facilities, such as water, sewage, telephone, electricity, schools, gardens and public parks, so that every planned area becomes an integrated, self-sufficient locality for the people inhabiting it. The new localities and housing plans will be linked with a large network of roads to facilitate communication, he added.

The mayor said the municipality's plan also includes repairs and renovation of historical monuments in Jeddah. He added that his office is cooperating with the Municipality of Tunis to benefit from the latter's experience in this behalf.

Already, the Jokhdar, Qabel and Sharbati buildings have been selected for repairs and maintenance purposes, he said. A full-fledged plan for the Sabi locality will be put into effect as soon as some suitable housing is arranged for the inhabitants of that locality.

Mosques panels continue talks

JEDDAH, Jan. 28 (SPA) — Various committees of the World Supreme Council for Mosques resumed their discussions at the headquarters of the Makkah-based Muslim World League Wednesday evening.

The participants discussed education in Islamic schools, stressing the need for selecting the right type of Muslim teachers for such schools. They also studied the question of printing and distribution of the Holy Quran.

Meanwhile, Ali Mukhtar, the council's assistant secretary general, stated that the committee on Afghanistan, Palestine and other Islamic issues will discuss the communist occupation of Afghanistan and possible ways of closing the ranks of Afghan freedom-fighters.

Saudi-Pakistan ties ideal; views identical, Zia says

JEDDAH, Jan. 28 (SPA) — President Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan said his country's relations with the Kingdom are ideal and that two countries have always shared identical views on all matters and kept in constant touch on various issues.

Speaking here Wednesday night before leaving for Madinah to pray at the Prophet's Mosque, President Zia said he was proud of the level of relations prevailing between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

He described Saudi Arabia as the champion of Islamic unity with stable and unshakable principles. The Kingdom's application of the Islamic law (sharia) has given it the capability to deal with others in a constructive manner and earn international respect.

Zia urged the Soviet Union to take its hands off Afghanistan and pledged material and moral support to the Afghan people in their ordeal.

"The Soviet occupation is a catastrophe to the people of Afghanistan, but we shall not abandon them," President Zia said. "We shall provide material and moral support because this is a Muslim nation undergoing a Communist ordeal," he added.

"If Moscow is concerned with human rights and international peace, then what is the justification for its presence in Afghanistan?" he asked. "Does this not threaten world peace and subject a Muslim nation to dangers?"

He said he discussed the Polish situation as well as efforts for Middle East peace during his recent European tour. He hailed the progress made in establishing friendly relations with India.

Zia arrived in Madinah Thursday for a visit to the Holy Prophet's Mosque, accompanied by Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, who is acting as the minister-in-waiting.

Canadian official leaves

DHAHRAN, Jan. 28 (SPA) — Canadian Energy, Mines and Resources Minister Marc Lalonde left here Thursday concluding a three-day visit to the Kingdom. He held talks with Saudi Arabian officials on energy cooperation between the two countries.

Lalonde was seen off by Sheikh Fahd Al-Kharyal, deputy petroleum and minerals minister for technical affairs, Wednesday, the Canadian minister visited a number of oil installations in the Eastern Province.

Earlier, he had told *Arab News* that his country offered nuclear energy cooperation with the Kingdom.

He was met at the airport by Prince Abdul Mohsen, governor of Madinah; Dr. Abdullah Al-Zayed, vice-chancellor of the Islamic University; Maj. Gen. Muhammad Al-Kharboush, commander of the military zone; Maj. Gen. Ahmad Al-Oraifi, regional police director; Abdul Aziz Ilyas, local chief of the Royal Protocol, and several other high-ranking civil and military officials.

Prince to submit report on Qasim development

QASIM, Jan. 28 (SPA) — Qasim Governor Prince Abdul Ilah said Thursday that he will submit a comprehensive report to King Khaled, Crown Prince Fahd and Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah on the requirements of Qasim's towns and villages for development.

The governor, who is touring the region since Monday, has made field inspection visits to various areas and projects under construction, in addition to getting acquainted with the public's needs.

Muslims study emergency body

DACCA, Jan. 28 (SPA) — Meetings for setting up a permanent committee of Islamic foreign ministers began here Wednesday. The proposed committee will be entrusted with the task of handling emergencies in any member state of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

The three-day meeting is attended by Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Gambia, Indonesia, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The committee's establishment was proposed by Bangladesh at the 10th conference of Islamic foreign ministers held in Morocco.

The *Islamic News Agency (INA)* reported that the recommendations of the meeting will be submitted to the upcoming conference of Islamic foreign ministers scheduled for Niger later this year.

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq said in his inaugural statement that the proposed committee will meet sometime between the foreign ministers' conference and the next Islamic summit.

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After meeting Mubarak

Haig: A great deal to do for autonomy agreement

CAIRO, Jan. 28 (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said Thursday after meeting the leaders of Egypt and Israel that there was "a great deal" more to be done to complete agreement on self-rule for Palestinians in Israeli-occupied lands.

After meeting President Hosni Mubarak for just over one hour, Haig told reporters outside Uruba Palace he had made some progress in Israel with his proposals for narrowing the gap between the two countries.

"I want to make it clear we did not come here with a made-in-America plan to solve all the questions connected with autonomy, but some proposals and suggestions in specific areas of autonomy where there have been long-standing disagreements," he said.

Haig said some of the ideas were incomplete "because the problem itself is too complex and the differences too wide," but others dealt with specific issues. "It remains to be seen what progress we can make, though we made some progress in Israel," he said. "There's a great deal to do of course, and we're going to put our attention to that task."

Haig, who arrived here from Israel on Thursday, said Mubarak expressed his sup-

port for the U.S. effort. He said he would discuss details of autonomy with Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali. "We've got a lot of work to do, and we're far from finished, far from finished," Haig said.

Haig would not discuss the American proposals in detail, but Egyptian sources said they understood the secretary had ideas about reconciling differences over the size of the proposed self-governing Palestinian authority in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and the question of Arab East Jerusalem.

The Israelis are looking for an authority with about 13 members, while the Egyptians are talking about more than 100. Haig is understood to be proposing a compromise.

The sources also said the Americans were proposing that the 100,000 Arabs in East Jerusalem vote for the authority outside of the holy city. Egypt wants the authority to have full jurisdiction over the city. Israel has proclaimed Jerusalem its capital.

There also are wide differences on the power of the proposed authority, with Israel proposing only municipal powers and Egypt pushing for a body that would be the seed of a referendum on Palestinian independence.

In his arrival statement, Haig made no mention of his talks with Israeli officials. Haig had a second round of talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin Thursday. Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Haig's talks had produced "real progress."

Israel, claiming that Egypt is hardening its stand, has expressed concern that the negotiations may die unless agreement is reached before April 26 when Israel is scheduled to evacuate Sinai and hand the desert territory back to Egypt.

BRIEFS

UNITED NATIONS, (AP) — The U.N. Security Council on Thursday called an emergency session of the General Assembly on Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights Dec. 14 to get around the U.S. veto Jan. 20 of Security Council action in that case. The vote was 13-0 with the United States and Britain abstaining.

PARIS, (AFP) — The Polisario Front made public here Thursday a list of 176 Saharans the guerrillas claim have been captured and are now in Moroccan prison. In a communique, the Polisario said it was taking advantage of the visit to France this week by Moroccan King Hassan II "to draw attention to the sad situation of these innocent people."

Mubarak begins U.S., W. Europe trip tomorrow

CAIRO, Jan. 28 (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak leaves for West Europe and the United States on Saturday on his first foreign tour since assuming power last October. Mubarak will visit Italy, France, the U.S., Britain and West Germany, holding talks on the Middle East and bilateral relations.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali told reporters the tour had acquired special importance because it came at a time of important Middle East developments.

Israel is to withdraw from the last third of Sinai in April and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is in the Middle East trying to remove obstacles in the negotiations for Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip.

Mubarak's first stop is a two-day visit to Italy for talks with President Sandro Pertini and Prime Minister Giovanni Padolini. Italy is one of four European Common Market (EEC) states which offered to contribute to a multinational peacekeeping force to patrol the Egyptian-Israeli borders after Israel's withdrawal from Sinai. The others are Britain, France and the Netherlands.

During a 24-hour visit to France, Mubarak will discuss closer political, economic and military ties with President Francois Mitterrand. French presidential aides said President Mitterrand, a strong supporter of the Camp David Middle East accords, looks to Egypt's new leader as the man most capable of speeding up peace between Israel and the Arab world.

Mubarak then goes on to Washington for five days and talks with President Reagan which will concentrate on efforts to narrow the Egyptian-Israeli gap at the Palestinian autonomy negotiations.

Economic aid is also expected to be a key issue. Since he was elected president last October, Mubarak has given top priority to improving the economy.

The U.S. gives Egypt about \$1 billion a year in civil aid, and Mubarak recently called for flexibility in using it.

In London, British officials said Mubarak's talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher would depend on the outcome of his visit to Washington, but they were likely to include British participation in the Sinai force and the Palestinian autonomy talks.

In Bonn, Mubarak will meet Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Bilateral relations between Bonn and Cairo are excellent and the Egyptians have just signed contracts to buy two nuclear power stations from West Germany.



TRAIN DISASTER: At least 130 persons were killed and 146 others injured in Algeria Wednesday when an overnight train derailed. The accident occurred 80 kms west of Algiers in an area called Bou Medfah in the province of El Asnam.

Rival militias fight running battles in S. Lebanon villages

BEIRUT, Jan. 28 (AP) — Militiamen of the Shiite organization Amal clashed in running battles with rival Communist and Iraqi-backed private armies in several villages in U.N.-policed southern Lebanon on Thursday. Lebanon's state radio reported one combatant was killed and three others were wounded.

The information office of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) confirmed the ongoing hostilities in the hills and roads between the villages of Hanawieh, Ein Baal, Qana and Siddiqine in the area patrolled by UNIFIL's Fiji battalion but said UNIFIL was not involved in the fighting.

The state radio in Beirut said the antagonists used machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades in the clashes that were touched off by a wave of kidnapping raids against each other's branch offices in the villages.

The radio said there were several other casualties in the villages other than the one dead and three wounded who were taken to a

Algeria's train accident toll rises to 130

ALGIERS, Jan. 28 (AP) — At least 130 persons were killed and 146 others injured Wednesday when an overnight train ran off the track while en route to Algiers from the western port town of Oran, the official Algerian news agency reported. Algerian Press Service (APS) reported it was the nation's worst train accident since its independence from France in 1962.

The accident occurred 80 kilometers west of Algiers in a locality called Bou Medfah in the province of El Asnam, where an earthquake killed several thousands people in October, 1980.

Algerian officials have been unable to determine the cause of the accident. APS said Algerian President Chadli Benjedid immediately sent a commission of inquiry to the scene to investigate the derailment on the single-track line.

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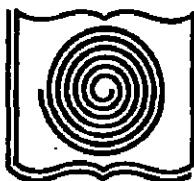
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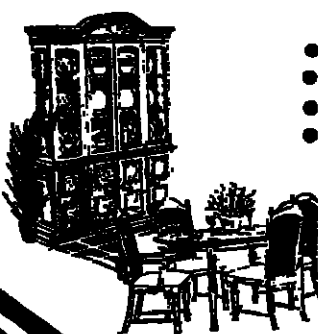
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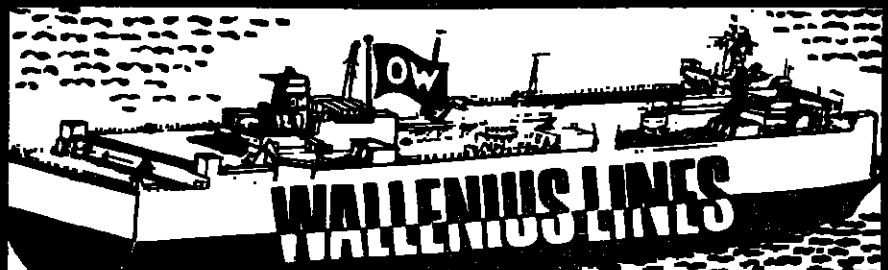
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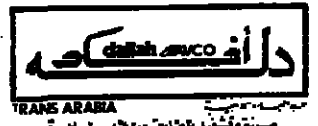
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Reagan considering embargo on grain exports to Soviets

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (Agencies) — President Reagan is considering a grain embargo against the Soviet Union if the Polish crisis worsens but has not ruled out a summit with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev this year.

However, he said a ban on grain exports should be part of a general embargo and ought not to penalize only one section of American society. "I do not exempt an embargo of grain," Reagan told CBS television Wednesday in an interview at the White House.

The president who imposed sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union after the Warsaw government declared martial law on Dec. 13, has repeatedly said he would take new measures if the situation deteriorated. He stressed the sanctions were limited

because he wanted to be able to say "well, there's more to come" if necessary. He declined to reveal what events in Poland might lead to that. (Related story on back page)

Soon after taking office last year, Reagan lifted the grain embargo imposed by President Carter against Moscow following Soviet intervention in Afghanistan because, he said, farmers had had to shoulder an unfair burden.

Although the president denounced Cuba as a "stooge and puppet" of the Soviet Union and accused Moscow of escalating arms supplies to Havana, he declined to rule out a possible summit meeting with Brezhnev this year. "Sometimes, there can be something in the nature of a crisis that makes such a meeting desirable or it could be desirable because there is no crisis," he said.

President Reagan also reaffirmed his opposition to apartheid but said it was important to cooperate with South Africa to achieve a free and independent Namibia (Southwest Africa).

Reagan also confirmed U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig met secretly with a Cuban vice president in Mexico last fall. Reagan also said the United States had discussed Soviet arms shipments to Cuba with Soviet leaders.

Asked by interviewer Dan Rather if the arms buildup was the reason Haig met with a Cuban vice president in Mexico, the president replied that "This was earlier than the size of the buildup was apparent. It was also in response to certain queries that had come from Cuba — indications that maybe they had something they wanted to say." Asked, "did they say it?" the president replied, "not loud enough."

The president's remarks lifted the veil of secrecy on the meeting only slightly. Faced with reports of such a meeting in November between Haig and Cuba's first vice president, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, State Department officials up to now have said that as far as they knew, it never took place.

Officials normally in a position to know of such a meeting who asked that their names not be used described themselves as "quite surprised" Wednesday night that the president had said what he did. And they still insisted they knew of no such meeting.

Reagan declined to predict the future course of relations with Cuba, saying only, "I would think Cuba, if it is smart, would take another look and see if it wants to rejoin the Western hemisphere." The United States has accused Cuba of handling arms shipments to guerrillas in Central America, something Cuba recently has said it is not doing.

The United States and Cuba have had no formal diplomatic relations since 1960.

Over ties with Peru

Ecuador army disenchanted

QUITO, Jan. 28 (AFP) — A serious clash between the government and Ecuador's military leaders over relations with neighboring Peru is threatening to further aggravate the country's political crisis, sparked by a disagreement between President Osvaldo Hurtado and Vice President Leon Roldos.

The government announced Wednesday night the resignations of Defense Minister Rear Adm. Raul Sorroza. Army Commander in Chief Gen. Medardo Salazar Navas and Gen. Richelieu Leveyer, brigade commander of Golden province on the border with Peru. Gen. Leveyer denied resigning and issued a statement accusing the government of "defeatism" in its approach to the Peruvian border problem.

Prime Minister Galo Garcia Feraud responded by accusing Gen. Leveyer of "insubordination" and denying that the government was heading toward accepting a new border with Peru proposed by the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Treaty.

The differences between the government and the army lead observers to feel that the

fledgling (two-year) democratic process in Ecuador could be in danger, particularly since both the military and certain political groups do not agree with President Hurtado's intention to call a referendum on the Peruvian border issue.

Earlier this week, the president and Vice President Roldos clashed over an interview by Hurtado in which he made comments on one-time President Jaime Roldos, late brother of the vice president and founder of the People, Change and Democracy Party (PCD). Their differences were officially patched up, but the PCD took the matter further, with the resignations of their party members from government office, including Public Works Minister Vicente Estrada and Social Welfare Minister Pablo Coucha.

An additional problem facing President Hurtado is an official tour of Colombia, Venezuela and Brazil — due to begin Feb. 1 — during which he is to be constitutionally replaced by Vice President Roldos.

Liberians get clemency

MONROVIA, Jan. 28 (AFP) — Six Liberian student leaders, condemned to be shot by a firing squad Friday for high treason, have been granted an executive clemency, Liberian head of state Samuel K. Doe announced Thursday in a nationwide radio message.

Immediately following the announcement, thousands of jubilant Liberians thronged into the grounds of the state house chanting: "We want Doe, we want Doe." Doe warned, however, that this incident "should be his first and last encounter with students."



SPY PLANE INTERCEPTED: A U.S. Navy F-4 Phantom jet from the Oceana naval air station on the Virginia coast escorts a Soviet spy plane (TU-95 "Bear"), one of two such planes which circled the new nuclear aircraft carrier Carl Vinson Tuesday. The carrier was undergoing sea trials just 42 miles (67 kms) off Cape Charles.

Crimes recounted Soviets trace police history

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (AP) — Soviet police are publishing their public image at the country's first museum of law enforcement. The Central Militia Museum, opened to the public last November, traces the history of uniformed police from the bloody days after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution to now.

Crime detection traffic control, fire fighting and rescue operations are the main duties of today's militia, along with the "rehabilitation" of convicts in the Soviet penal system they operate. "We want to educate the public to respect those who protect their lives. At the same time, anyone who intends to break the law will see that all crimes will be detected," Maj. Gen. Nikolai M. Bulanov, the 66-year-old museum chief, said in an interview.

The crime exhibit suggests that Soviet police have their hands full battling lawbreakers, although crime statistics are not published. Handguns and knives confiscated in airport checks, a drug addict's syringe, fake icons, bogus cosmetics and counterfeit blue jean labels are on display.

A few crimes are recounted: the hammer slayings of 30 persons by a Moscow man in the early 1930s and art thefts from the Kremlin and Pushkin museums in the 1920s. The crimes were solved by the militia, as police here are known.

The KGB secret police agency and its predecessors are scarcely mentioned at the exhibit.

Japan denies arms shipment

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (AFP) — Japan Thursday informed the Philippines of the results of a six-day investigation on the Jan. 15 strafing of a Japanese tanker by Philippine Air Force planes off Mindanao, saying that the Japanese ship did not carry arms for anti-government forces.

The summary of the investigation conducted by the Maritime Safety Agency was delivered by Hideho Tanaka, Japanese ambassador to the Philippines, to the Manila government, the foreign ministry said.

The ministry will shortly send a written inquiry to the Philippine government concerning the circumstances of the incident which left one crewman seriously wounded, it said.

According to the Japanese investigation, the 5,307-ton tanker *Agos* carried no arms or terrorists in support of anti-government forces but it was sailing without the Japanese rising sun flag hoisted when it was strafed.

It also said the tanker apparently was signaled by a Philippine Coast Guard patrol boat and Air Force planes before it was fired upon but the tanker crew failed to recognize the signals as orders to stop and ignored them.

Geils Band tops pop chart

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP) — It took only two weeks in the top ten list, and the J. Geils Band soared to the No. 1 position among best-selling single pop records in the United States with "Centerfold." The group's hot disc was 16th in early January, leaped to 6th the following week and to 3rd a week ago. Now it tops the *Cashbox* magazine chart.

"I Can't Go For That" by Daryl Hall and John Oates was nudged down to second place, and Olivia Newton-John's "Physical" slipped one notch to third.

The week's only newcomer to the top ten pop was "Hooked on Classics" by Louis Clark conducting the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, a potpourri of classical themes set to a disco beat. The disc moved from 11th to 10th place.

As the Country and Western singles, Juice Newton's "The Sweetest Thing" was No. 1 in the *Cashbox* magazine chart.

In London, Kraftwerk, one of Europe's top bands, notched their first British No. 1 this week by topping the best-selling singles chart with "The Model."

The German outfit, headliners in Western Europe for years, ousted the sardine "Land of Make-Believe" by Bucks Fizz, a British group who specializes in bouncy bits of whimsy.

America's Meat Loaf, the 270-pound (122-kg) leviathan of heavy metal, juggernauted into the charts with "Dead Ringer for Love" at No. 9, his first major British hit single. Just in front at No. 7 was Germany-winner Christopher Cross with "Arthur's Theme" from Dudley Moore's latest movie.

This week's top 10, as listed by *Melody Maker* with last week's placings in brackets:

- (3) The Model — Kraftwerk.
- (4) Oh Julie — Shakin' Stevens.
- (1) The Land of Make-Believe — Bucks Fizz.
- (11) Golden Brown — Strangers.
- (2) Get down On It — Kool and the Gang.
- (10) Beil' Boiled — Human League.
- (6) I'll find my way home — Jon and Vangelis.
- (13) Arthur's theme — Christopher Cross.
- (18) Dead Ringer for Love — Meat Loaf.
- (9) Waiting for a Girl Like You — foreigner.

BRIEFS

with 36 persons on board during a flight between Barcelona and Palma de Majorca, was also fined \$1,000 and ordered to pay the airline \$14,000 in Damascus, judicial sources said.

PEKING, (AP) — The Chinese government said Thursday that top leader Deng Xiaoping, who has not appeared publicly since Jan. 12, is in "very good health" and spent the holiday away from Peking. A spokesman for the foreign ministry answering reporters' questions, gave no further information.

SALISBURY, (AFP) — Four Zimbabwean whites who have been detained for more than two months will be tried in March on charges of possessing arms of war and conspiring to commit an act of terrorism, the attorney general's office said Thursday.

Burma joins Thai forces in border narcotics war

BANGKOK, Jan. 28 (Agencies) — Burmese troops, supported by artillery and helicopter gunships, served as a blocking force while Thai forces struck at the stronghold of one of the region's key narcotics traffickers, a senior Thai military officer said Thursday.

The joint action marked new cooperation between Thailand and Burma in combating narcotics in the so-called "golden triangle," where the borders of Thailand, Burma and Laos merge. In the past, Rangoon has viewed the Thais with suspicion, noting that a number of anti-government ethnic groups in Burma were being afforded sanctuary in Thailand.

The senior military source said at least two battalions of Burmese troops were placed on the Burmese side of the frontier near the Thai village of Baan Hin Taek, longtime stronghold of opium warlord Khun Sa. Thai forces attacked the village in northern Thailand a week ago and after fierce fighting drove out troops of Khun Sa's Shan United Army which claims to be fighting a war of liberation against the Rangoon government but is in fact mainly engaged in the smuggling of opium, from which heroin is refined.

Rangoon has not provided an account of its involvement, but reports from Burma say that Thailand's blow against Khun Sa was warmly welcomed. Khun Sa, who goes under several aliases including Chang Chee-Fu, is believed to have fled into Burma along with a number of his men. His army may number as many as 4,000 well-armed men.

A source in the foreign ministry said Deputy Prime Minister Prachub Sontarangkun would visit Burma to exchange views on drug suppression with Burmese leaders. A date for the visit was not available. Some earlier Thai regimes have favored a "buffer policy" which involved granting some Burmese minority groups access to Thai soil in exchange for helping to provide security along the Thai-Burmese border, especially against Communist insurgents.

A welter of non-Communist insurgent groups are battling the Burmese government and demanding autonomy from Rangoon. Some of the groups, like the Karens, have been fighting a "liberation war" for decades. Other groups, like Khun Sa's army, are narcotics smugglers. Still others engage in narcotics traffic, but chiefly as a means to obtain funds to battle Rangoon.

Reports from Chiang Mai, northern Thailand, meanwhile said despite heavy material

losses sustained in a recent battle with Thai government forces, Khun Sa appeared determined to carry on his lucrative trade. Khun Sa is said to control 70 percent of the narcotics flow from the triangle, including 10 to 15 makeshift refineries where opium is converted into morphine, and then into heroin.

A later report said members of a Burmese drug smuggler's private army attacked and robbed a convoy of civilian vehicles carrying several Thai officials Thursday. The ambush took place despite heavily reinforced Thai police and army patrols in the northwest Burma-Thai border region where Chang Chee-Fu has his stronghold. Six cars were burned in the attack near Ban Hin Taek, but there were no casualties, a police spokesman said.

Driver charged with negligence in Indian mishap

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28 (AP) — Indian Railway officials said Thursday that disregard of signals was the main cause of Wednesday's express train wreck that killed 63 persons. They charged the injured driver of the express locomotive with negligence causing death. The charge is punishable by life in prison.

P.C. Sethi, the new minister of railways, said the fault was so obvious there was no need to await the results of the official inquiry into the crash of the Southern Express and a freight train in the fog at Agra, near the famed Taj Mahal. Both Sethi and government Railway Board Chairman M.S. Gujral said the locomotive driver of the express, identified as Buddhu Lal, had disregarded two signals and traveled a long distance beyond them before ramming the stopped freight train.

As for reports that a power failure had knocked out the signals, Gujral said the driver violated the rule that a train must stop immediately if a signal is not functioning. Lal, interviewed by reporters in a hospital where he lay seriously injured, said fog had reduced visibility to zero and he could not see the outer signal near Agra station.

In major offensive

Salvador strategic base hit

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 28 (AP) — Leftist forces aided by air force dissidents set off dynamite charges inside a military air base early Wednesday, officials said. Nine persons were killed, air force sources said.

It was the Salvadoran leftists' most important blow to a strategic target in three months and their first since last week's rebel broadcast warnings of a nationwide offensive against the ruling U.S.-backed junta.

Two high-ranking army officers said six of the army's 14 U.S.-loaned Huey troop transport helicopters and six of the air force's 18 British-built Hurricane fighter aircraft were heavily damaged in the explosion and fire.

The informants declined to be identified, apparently because of government attempts to minimize the effect of the damage on its combat mobility. Gen. Guillermo Garcia, the defense minister, declined to say which aircraft were affected. He called the damage "considerable" but "not as grave as it would seem."

Garcia said there was "participation both inside and outside the air force in this extremist sabotage." An official investigation was under way but arrests had been made, he said. Some mechanics at the air base were detained for questioning, a fireman there said.

It was unclear how the saboteurs slipped

into and out of the heavily-guarded lakeside Hopsango airport, 12 kms east of this capital. Garcia said there was a fruitless airborne search for them immediately after the attack. The air base was closed to reporters.

The raid was the most devastating leftist blow since a dynamite blast last Oct. 15 that knocked out the Golden Bridge, the major span connecting the eastern and western parts of El Salvador over the Lempa River. The bridge has not yet been repaired.

The 14 Huey helicopters supplied by the United States since a January 1981 leftist offensive are a key to the government's military strategy because they help provide air support for its special U.S.-trained anti-guerrilla battalion.

El Salvador's armed forces has older helicopters acquired from France. The air force uses single-engine Hurricanes as well as French-made Mystere and U.S.-made Fuga aircraft, the base of its fleet. The total number of air force planes is not known.

A nationwide offensive threatened by the opposition forces to mark last Friday's 50th anniversary of a 1932 peasant uprising has not materialized. But nine rebel attacks were reported Monday and Tuesday against government patrols in scattered parts of the country. The army said one of its soldiers and 17 leftists died in the clashes.

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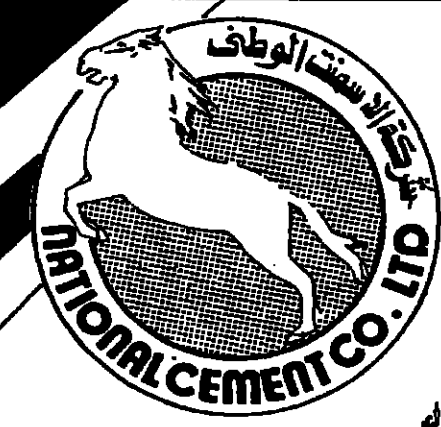
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Borg and the long drawn climb to top

It's lull before the storm.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (WP) — Imagine Pete Rose having to go back to the minor leagues. Jack Nicklaus having to sign up for qualifying for the U.S. Open. Bjorn Borg being forced to show up early at Wimbledon, the U.S. Open and every other event because he must win a preliminary qualifying tournament just to be allowed to play into the main event.

Unthinkable, right? Well, the first two are fantasy.

But, according to Borg, the third of these scenarios is now fact. "The (Men's International) Pro Tennis Council says I have to qualify, so I have no choice. I will. I do not think it is fair, but I must accept it," said Bjorn Borg Friday night, speaking to the Washington Tennis Patrons at their 25th anniversary Gala in the U.S. Senate Caucus room.

"It will make everything more difficult for me. Different preparation, different schedule. Everything will be more tough, more matches. It is easier to be upset in the qualifying before Wimbledon than in the early rounds of the tournament. I think the pressure is going to be enormous on me," said Borg.

"I have been playing tennis constantly for 10 years without a long rest," said Borg, whose five-month leave from tennis has led to confrontation with the MPTC. "I decided that I would not touch a tennis rac-

ket until the end of February. And I would not play a tournament before Monte Carlo on April 5th. No practice, no exhibitions, nothing."

"Now, the Pro Council says I must play two or three events before April 5th, or else I must qualify for all tournaments all year."

"Well, I cannot play three more. I decided that this vacation was important to my future in tennis and that is what I am going to do. They're not going to tell me what to do."

The point of contention between Borg and the MPTC — governing body of the Grand Prix circuit, which runs nearly 100 tournaments a year in more than 30 countries — is simple.

The Grand Prix has a rule that every pro must commit himself in advance to playing at least 10 tournaments a year. If a player fails to meet the standard, because of injury or any other reason, he must go back to qualifying. Because of his October-to-April vacation, to try to get back his competitive edge, Borg is committed to only seven in 1982. His position is that, since he isn't playing money-making exhibitions or the like in the first quarter of the '82 season, the requirement of 10 events should be prorated downward for him to seven tourna-

ments.

The MPTC's position is that a rule's a rule. Also, the MPTC feels that it should hardly be onerous to play 10 events in nine months. Even the most famous and selective pros, such as John McEnroe, play 18 or more events a year, in part so that their names and crowd appeal can help the general health of the circuit. In '80, Ivan Lendl played 33 Grand Prix events.

In this area, Borg and the MPTC have always been at odds because Borg plays less than any other big-name player: 11 events in '80, for instance. Said one prominent Grand Prix director Friday night, "Borg is a great champion and a great example for the game. But his one weakness is that he's the most selfish of the great players. Nothing matters to him but his game. He doesn't do anything to support the sport that supports him."

As far as a compromise goes Borg making a commitment to those three extra tournaments spaced over, say, the next couple of years — Borg says, "I have nothing to propose. If they say qualify, then I qualify." Then, in what might be construed as a veiled threat to play even less than seven events, Borg added, "Because of the extra times and matches for qualifying, I won't be able

to play as many tournaments."

Whether all of this is grandstanding for public sympathy, wrestling for leverage or simply stating an intention, only time will tell. Certainly, few sights in tennis would be stranger than five-time Wimbledon champion Borg, who hasn't played on an outside court at Wimbledon in six years, being forced to qualify a couple of miles down the road from center court on chewed-up, bad-hop grass lawns where, on a lucky day, Bonzo with a racket might upset Bill Tilden.

"I am staying in shape by having hard workouts playing hockey," Borg told the dinner crowd of more than 200. "But it is not true what I hear that I am going to become a professional hockey player. 'Already, I want to pick up the racket again. But I tell myself, 'Wait another four weeks.' when I come back, I know I will be eager, for sure. I want to prove how important this time off was to me."

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BACK IN ACTION: Bjorn Borg, whose five-month break from tennis action has led to confrontation with the MPTC, gives Monte Carlo Country Club's chef a helping hand. The champ was at the luncheon where the announcement of the tournament was made.

Huston strikes top form to see Cavaliers through

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP) — When Geoff Huston heads home to Brooklyn this summer, he'll have something to brag about.

In previous years, World Free of the Golden State Warriors was the local hero in that part of New York. But Huston certainly matched any of Free's finest National Basketball Association efforts when he handed out 27 assists and scored 24 points Wednesday night in leading the Cleveland Cavaliers to a 110-106 triumph over the Warriors.

"Now we have something to talk about in the summer," said Huston, who was personally responsible for 78 of Cleveland's points. Huston was tossing the ball all over the court as he fell too shy of the NBA record for assists in a game, set by Kevin Porter of New Jersey in 1978. Cleveland has won only five of its last 36 games.

Huston had broken a 103-103 tie with an 18-foot jump shot before Free, who had 22 points for the Warriors, pumped in a three-point field goal to give Golden State a 106-105 lead. But Huston fed James Edwards for a 10-foot jumper for the winning points. Bernard King paced the Warriors with 29 points.

Detroit Pistons 108, Atlanta Hawks 107: John Long scored 35 points to pace the Detroit offense and the Pistons' defense held Atlanta scoreless in the final minute after Kent Benson's layup put them on top. Tom McMillen led the Hawks with 24 points.

Boston Celtics 131, New York Knicks 99: Boston spurred from a 70-65 halftime margin to a 17-point lead by scoring the first 12 points of the second half, then cruised to victory. The Celtics, who were led by Larry Bird's 31 points, eight rebounds and 11 assists, outscored New York 35-10 in the third period. The Knicks had only two field goals and turned the ball over 13 times in that

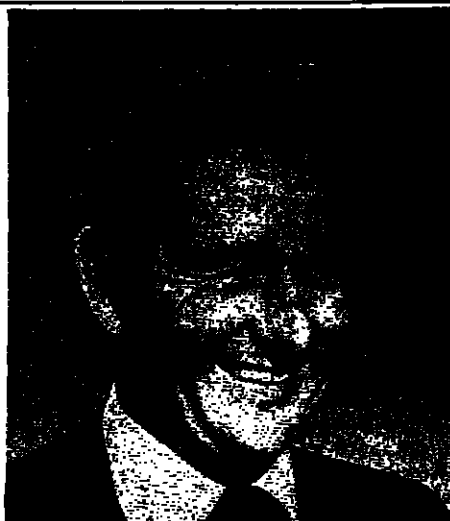
quarter. Mike Newlin was New York's top scorer with 21.

Seattle SuperSonics 110, Kansas City Kings 103: Seattle, winning for the 11th time in the last 13 games, handed Kansas City its fifth straight loss as Gus Williams scored 31 points. The Sonics went on an 11-4 tear to break a 91-91 tie and put the game away. Larry Drew and Steve Johnson each had 20 points for the Kings.

Philadelphia 76ers 99, Dallas Mavericks 86: A four-game winning streak, the longest in Dallas' 124-game history, ended as Philadelphia subs Andrew Toney and Mike Bantom combined for 40 points. Toney had 22, including the field goal that put the Sixers on top to stay going into the fourth quarter. Rookie Jay Vincent continued his hot scoring streak for Dallas, pouring in 29 points.

San Diego Clippers 99, Phoenix Suns 92: Phil Smith scored 25 points but it was rookie Al Wood's five fourth-quarter baskets which had the greatest impact for San Diego. Wood, acquired last week from the Atlanta Hawks, finished with 14 points and a career-high nine rebounds. Alvan Adams led the Suns with 20 points while Len "Truck" Robinson had 19 points and 12 rebounds.

Denver Nuggets 130, New Jersey Nets 116: Denver, which has never lost to the Nets at McNichols Arena in 17 contests since both teams entered the league in 1976, rode Kiki Vandeweghe's 29 points to victory. Vandeweghe threw in 17 points in the third period, when Denver clinched it. Alex English scored 27 points for the Nuggets, including hitting nine consecutive shots at one point. James Bailey had 19 for New Jersey, which had won three straight road games.



Brain Clough ... hits hard

Clough thwarts Derby's attempt

NOTTINGHAM, Jan. 28 (AFP) — Brian Clough has bluntly rejected attempts by ailing English Second Division Club Derby County to attract him back.

The Nottingham Forest Manager, recovering in Majorca from his recent heart scare, sent back a brief, terse message to manager-less Derby. "You can tell them that Mr. Clough will not be applying for the Derby county job," Clough told reporters who tracked him down in Spain.

Derby, who dispensed with manager Colin Addison earlier this week, had aimed to tempt back their former manager by offering him the newly created job of "managing director". Their hopes rested on the fact that the two towns are only a few miles apart and Clough could have furthered his career without uprooting his family.

Macari's late goal proves decisive

LONDON, Jan. 28 (Agencies) — Scottish international Lou Macari sent Manchester United back to the top of the English Football First Division Wednesday night. He scored the only goal of the match against West Ham after goalkeeper Phil Parkes had denied the United forwards for 73 minutes with a string of superb saves.

Macari stabbed home from close range to give his side a one point lead over Ipswich, who can take comfort from the fact that they have three games in hand over the new leaders.

Tottenham kept in touch with the pacemakers with an unconvincing 1-0 win over bottom club Middlesbrough. Garth Crooks scored in the 27th minute after Argentine international Ricardo Villa and Osvaldo Ardiles had created an opening. Meanwhile, after the excitement of the English and Scottish Cup competitions, British soccer teams get back to the nitty-gritty of the League Championship Saturday with a number of intriguing clashes.

Highlight of the English League is undoubtedly at Villa Park where defending champion Aston Villa takes on a Liverpool side which is just beginning to fire on all cylinders after a slow start to the season. Villa, which has lost three of its last five home matches, has yet to strike the form which saw it pip Ipswich for the title last season and is languishing dangerously near the last three places in the standings.

Liverpool, on the other hand, moved up to fifth place after thrashing Notts County 4-0 on Tuesday night. Welsh striker Ian Rush, who hit a hat-trick, will have to be closely marked by the Villa defense.

Villa manager Ron Saunders claims lack of confidence is behind his team's slump and

As United downs West Ham



Lou Macari ... takes United to the top

Results	
English Division One	
Manchester United	1 West Ham
Tottenham	1 Middlesbrough
Division Three	
Reading	4 Brentford
East Strirling	1 N. Queens
Forfar	3 Hamilton

victory against Liverpool would do wonders for morale at the Midlands Club. Villa strikers Peter Withe and Shaw, who tormented First Division defenders last season, have suddenly lost their goal touch but could be inspired by the return of their captain Dennis Mortimer in the middle of the field.

The 0-0 draw at Anfield earlier this season

was only the third between the two sides since the war, so goals look likely. A full house is certain wherever Manchester United plays and the Vetch Field, home of Swansea City, should be no exception.

John Toshack's team of local players and bargain buys — including several former Liverpool men — enjoyed an exhilarating start to the season after gaining promotion from Division Two. But with winter pitches getting tougher to play on, Swansea's form has deteriorated as it adjusts to First Division tactics.

But the "Swans" have a habit of rising to the big occasion and they don't come much bigger than United with its loyal band of travelling supporters. United will be looking for at least a draw but its expensive midfield will have to get an early grip on the game to gain a positive result from the club's first visit to the Vetch Field since 1937.

If United win the title this season, it will first have to shake off the challenge of Ipswich, the bookmakers' favorite and the team in form. Ipswich look to have a comfortable three points on Saturday with a home match against unpredictable Notts County, despite the likely absence of England center-back Terry Butcher, who suffered a broken nose in a Cup-tie against Luton last weekend.

Arsenal was the tip of many leading experts a fortnight ago after winning five successive league matches. But defeat at Southampton, followed by Tuesday's 0-0 home draw against Brighton, has dampened the confidence of manager Terry Neill. Twenty-four hours after his team were booed off the field following an inept display against Brighton, Neill called the players to extra training.

"We cannot afford a day off after that," he was quoted as saying Wednesday. "We have to work on things and try to improve."

Nunn-Sosonko match drawn

WIJK-AAN-ZEE, Netherlands, Jan. 28 (AP) — Britain's John Nunn and Yuri Balashov of the Soviet Union both drew their tenth-round games to stay on top of the standings in the Hoogovens Chess Tournament Wednesday.

Holland's John van der Wiel was defeated by former world champion Mikhail Tal of the Soviet Union and fell back to second place. Tal played white in an English game and profited from Van der Wiel's careless handling of the opening to build up a commanding position. Slowly increasing the pressure, the former world champion decided the encounter at his 24th.

Nunn settled for a draw with white after a mere 13 moves in the Dragon variation of the Sicilian Defense against Holland's Genna Sosonko. Balashov was pitted with black against Dutch champion Jan Timman, who held a slight edge in their English encounter and twice declined an offer to draw. But Timman failed to find a way to victory and in the end signed the peace at his 34th.

Sharing second place with Van der Wiel was Czechoslovakia's Vlastimil Hort, who accepted a draw with white after 47 moves from a French defense against Holland's Hans Ree.

U.S. grandmaster Lubomir Kavalek added yet another draw to the uninterrupted series of half points he scored since the beginning of the tournament. His opponent in the tenth round was Yugoslavia's Predrag Nikolic, who played black and accepted Kavalek's proposal to stop the clock after 16 moves from a Bogo-Indian defense.

West Germany's Robert Huebner moved one place up in the standings after downing U.S. grandmaster Larry Christiansen in 32 moves with black from a Pirc Defense.

In the remaining game from the tenth round, Murray Chandler of New Zealand and Brazilian champion Jaime Sunye-Neto reached adjournment after 57 moves from a Morra Gambit. Chandler has a small advantage in a difficult end game, but is far from certain to get more out of the encounter than a draw. The adjourned ninth-round game between Christiansen and Sosonko ended in a victory for the Dutchman after 91 moves.

Standings after ten rounds were: 1-2. Balashov and Nunn, 6½ points; 3-4. Van der Wiel and Hort, 6; 5-8. Tal, Nikolic, Sosonko and Huebner, 5½; 9-10. Kavalek and Ree, 5; 11-12. Christiansen and Timman, 3½; 13. Sunye-Neto, 3; 14. Chandler, 2.

Swiss skiers outstanding

SCHLADMING, Austrian Alps, Jan. 28 (AFP) — Swiss skiers clocked two of the three best times here Thursday on the Alpine Skiing Women's Downhill which is to be linked with a Special Slalom on Monday in a controversial modified combine.

Maria Walliser of Switzerland won Thursday's race by registering 1:39.17 on the slope at Haus, east of here. Her compatriot Doris de Agostini and America's Cindy Nelson shared the second best time of 1:39.41. Walliser, who is also skilled at the slalom event, now has a strong chance of winning one of the three medals for the combine.

However, the true slalom specialists all did well and will be well in the running for the trophies. West Germany's Irene Epple, fourth Thursday, Frenchwomen Fabienne Serrat (Seventh) and Perrine Pelen (17th) are all very much in contention, though they will have to do well to beat World Cup series leader Erika Hess, of Switzerland, who gave nothing away by finishing twelfth.

A total of 55 skiers competed in the race, though only 51 will be eligible for Monday's decider. Three, including Britain's Moira Langmuir, were eliminated after falls, and Australia's Jennifer Altermatt, who finished joint 32nd with compatriot Ondine McGlashen, was disqualified for not passing the 31st gate properly. Skiers clasped beneath her have been upped one place in the standings.

Maria Walliser said afterwards that she had previously wondered where on the course she could gain an advantage, but had been unable to think of anywhere because the race route was so straightforward. "On my arrival I didn't think my time was all that fast, though I knew I had skied well, without a fault. I was surprised at the result because in training I was not in the first three." The combine title was not in her pocket yet, because she had big problems to overcome in the slalom section, she said.

Compatriot and runner-up Doris de Agostini said "I'm satisfied despite faults at the top where I began movement for the turns too early and lost my line." She said it was paradoxical that she only took part in the downhill because of an injury to another skier, Zoe Hass.

Cindy Nelson modestly said she had been too nervous and unable to relax. She had made small faults in some of the turns and the surface of the snow was too slow for her. Erika Hess said the combine had started well for her and she had not found the slope difficult.

The Danes came, saw and cornered the limelight

By Peter Rodriguez



SPECTACULAR: The Danish gymnasts, who took the city by storm with their splendid performance, seen in action.

JEDDAH, Jan. 28 — Gymnastics is one of the most picturesque, artistic and graceful events of the Olympic sports. The combination of strength, dexterity and artistry makes it both an enthralling event in itself and an excellent training for other sports. Yet, this sport has a rather poor following.

But the 18-member Danish gymnastic team, spearheaded by Jesper Kjaerulf, that made the scene to the city early this week must have earned this sport a big chunk of Jeddah fans with their tantalizing performance.

The youth from the southernmost and smallest of the Scandinavian countries, decked in colorful outfits captured the heart of many with a sequence of blended leaps, balance and spins together with the elements of tumbling and acrobatics. A few folk dances that they went through to the rhythm of the music engraved their culture firmly in the minds of many.

"All this calls for a lot of practice" said Jesper Kjaerulf, the soft spoken coach-cum-manager of the squad. "The boys have been going through the grind for the past five years and each of them puts in around six to eight hours of vigorous

training a week. But what's significant is that these lads, who range in the age group of 18-33, mingle sports with professional careers.

"We aren't a professional bunch, neither do we aim to compete for honors," retorted Kjaerulf. "The basic idea of sweating it out is to keep the body in trim and the mind at ease."

The troupe is part of Greve Idrætsforening, a club that boasts of 5,600 members, 1,700 of whom have taken to gymnastics. That the Danes have taken to this sport in a big way can be gauged from the fact that the boys, mostly students venturing into the Arab world for the first time, made it with their own resources. "It did take two and a half years before we became feasible," said Jesper, but the boys are extremely thrilled with the ovation and the hospitality that they have been showered with and are really looking forward to giving out their best at Riyadh and Dammam, too.

The way they combined subtle skill together with strength and beautiful rhythmic movements speak volumes for themselves and one could be sure that these roving ambassadors will fly back leaving much to shout about.

McEnroe registers unimpressive win over Tracy Delatte

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28 (Agencies) — Top-seeded John McEnroe beat Tracy Delatte 6-3, 6-1 Wednesday in the opening match in his quest to win the \$300,000 U.S. Indoor Tennis Championships.

McEnroe, the world's No. 1 player, was a finalist in 1980 and a quarterfinalist in 1978-79. But he did not play last year because of illness.

Advancing into the quarterfinals with second-round victories were sixth-seeded Sandy Mayer, who beat Terry Moor 7-6, (8-6), 6-4 and John Sadir, a semifinalist in 1980, who had a 5-7 6-4, 6-4 win over Tim Mayotte. Also reaching the quarterfinals were Kevin Curren of South Africa who beat Van Winitzky 3-6, 6-1, 6-4.

It was not a vintage performance by McEnroe, the 22-year-old reigning Wimbledon and U.S. Open champion, against Delatte, ranked 536th in the world. McEnroe, playing in his first singles tournament of the year, looked lazy and sluggish on court. Afterwards, he blamed his performance on lack of competitive matches this year and a nagging leg injury.

Meanwhile, Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia had to fight all the way against determined Mel Purcell of the United States to reach the

second round of the \$300,000 World Championship Tennis (WCT) Tournament in Florida. The recent winner of the Masters eventually clinched a 7-5, 7-6 win over the fair-haired 22-year-old Purcell.

World No. 5 Jose-Luis Clerc also had to battle in the first set of his encounter with Lendl's compatriot Tomas Smid, but after the Argentine player edge to a 7-5 victory Smid collapsed and Clerc won the second set 6-1.

Britain's No. 1 Buster Mottram slumped after an excellent start and went down in three sets 2-6, 7-5, 6-3 to Jose Higueras of Spain. Australia's Peter McNamara was on form, bating Paraguayan player Victor Pecci 6-3, 6-4, and fellow Aussie David Carter disposed of America's Bruce Manson in 7-6, 6-3.

India's Vijay Amritraj could make little headway against a third Australian, McNamara's doubles partner Paul McNamee, who won 6-2, 6-4.

In the women's event, top-seeded Marina Navratilova opened her quest for a fourth consecutive title by holding off South African Yvonne Vermaak 6-3, 4-6, 6-2 in first round play of the \$150,000 Avon Championships in Chicago.

Navratilova, the world's second-ranked

woman player and winner of the Chicago stop on the Avon tour the last three years running, using service breaks in the fifth and seventh games en route to her opening set victory.

She opened the second set by breaking Vermaak's service at love but gave the break back in the fourth game. Then, with Vermaak holding the advantage on her own service in the seventh game, Navratilova hit a forehand up the line that was called good. However, Navratilova conceded the point, went and sat in her chair at court side and the umpire overruled the lineswoman to award Vermaak the game.

The South African then held service in the ninth game and broke Navratilova's serve in the deciding tenth game with a forehand passing shot to win the set 6-4.

Navratilova broke Vermaak's service in the third and fifth games of the third set and battled back from 15-40 in the fourth on her way to victory in the deciding set.

Earlier in the day, second-seeded Andrea Jaeger and No. 4 Sylvia Hanika, a native of West Germany, scored easy first-round victories.

In other second round matches Wednesday, Andrea Leand outlasted Betsy Nagelsen and 16-year-old Helena Sukova defeated

Sandy Collins 6-4, 6-1. In first round action, Wendy Turnbull of Australia ousted peanut Louie 6-3, 6-2.

Jaeger, the world's No. 4 player, beat Joanne Russell, 6-1, 6-3 and was in command from the outset. She broke service in the first and third games of the opening set en route to the win, and came back to break again in the first game of the second set.

But she nearly let Russell back into the match when, serving with a 2-1 lead in the second set, she surrendered three straight points to trail 0-40, the diminutive teenager, however, came back to take the next five points, finishing off the game with a perfectly executed drop shot off of Russell's shot.

Alkmaar in last eight

ALKMAAR, Netherlands, Jan. 28 (R) — AZ'67 Alkmaar beat PSV Eindhoven 2-0 (halftime 2-0 Wednesday night) to qualify for quarterfinals of Dutch Soccer Cup.

Third round matches between Twente Enschede and Utrecht, and Pec Zwolle against Feyenoord Rotterdam was postponed because the grounds were unfit.

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SHARON'S THREATS

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig spent 24 hours in Israel as part of his effort to "bridge the gap" between the Egyptian and Israeli conceptions of Palestinian "autonomy" in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. There were no reports on what Haig had achieved. Yet the Israeli view of his undertaking is clear from a statement by Israeli Defense Minister Sharon, which was carried in yesterday's *Herald Tribune*. The ex-general saw fit to tell Egypt that if it did not adhere to all of its agreements, Israel will take back Sinai by force. The pending handover of Sinai in April is therefore to be regarded as a provisional measure.

Egypt, it was noted, had neither said nor done anything to cause Sharon's anger. The remarks were designed only to raise the tension and deepen the atmosphere of crisis in the area in general. Sharon made a point of emphasizing the size of Egyptian forces permitted to enter Sinai after the handover, which is an issue already discussed and settled, and to which Egypt had made no allusion in the recent past.

Sharon's insults and threats come at a time when that other issue, of "autonomy" for the Palestinians, is very much still alive. The remarks therefore are a typical diversion, designed to throw off both the Egyptians who have rejected Israel's interpretation of it, and the Americans who are sufficiently worried to attempt to find a solution.

Saudi Arabian press review

The achievements of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and the expected meeting of the U.N. General Assembly to discuss the Syrian Golan Heights issue figured for editorial comment in Thursday's newspapers.

Al-Bilad hailed the great accomplishments made by the GCC for the progress and prosperity of the people of the Gulf.

It praised the clear and comprehensive vision provided by the GCC defense ministers for strengthening military cooperation among the Gulf states. "The deliberations of the GCC finance and national economy ministers were another milestone for investment and industrial development of the Gulf region," it added.

Dealing with the same subject, *Al-Yom* observed that the GCC defense ministers have laid firm foundations for a comprehensive cooperation and integration of the Gulf armies for the security and stability of the Gulf region.

Al-Madinah said the meetings of the GCC finance and defense ministers were the outcome of a major integrity plan in all fields prepared by the Gulf states for achieving their desired goals.

"The positive results of these meetings have reflected the firmness and sincere determination of the Gulf leaders to achieve Gulf

solidarity and integrity in all spheres," it said.

The paper expressed hope that the Gulf states will be investing their wealth wisely for the benefit of Islamic and Arab states.

Commenting on the expected General Assembly debate over the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, *Al-Riyadh* deplored the failure of the United Nations to solve the issue. "The U.N. has become a powerless organization and is unable to change the situation in the world," it said.

The paper called on the Arab states to free themselves from nervous reactions and adopt practical methods for solving their problems. It deplored the tendency of the U.N. to shelve its resolutions.

On the same subject, *Al-Jazirah* said the debate in the General Assembly will provide a test for the international community's ability to force its will or protect its charters, laws and norms.

"The session will also be a test for the American administration as to whether it will continue its support for Israel and its aggressive acts in the region or change its mind and support the right causes and just claims," the paper wrote. (SPA)

By Siegfried Buschschluter

Acres of American, French and Italian newsprint are dripping with vitriolic attacks on Bonn's "softly, softly" approach toward Poland. French cartoonists and commentators — in a rare display of transatlantic condemnation — have been using phials of Gallic acid to pour scorn on German sycophancy toward Moscow.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is depicted kneeling before Brezhnev polishing his boots while in the background Hitler and Stalin are seen shaking hands. The message is clear: Poland is again being betrayed by Germans and Russians together.

To find out where Bonn went wrong — if at all — and why the Schmidt government took the line it has pursued since Dec. 13, it is best to start at the beginning. The news of the Polish crackdown reached Schmidt on the morning of the final day of his three-day visit to East Germany. His talks with Erich Honecker — virtually finished — had gone better than expected. They produced no immediate concrete results but laid the foundation for an improvement in relations between the two German states.

All that remained of the program on this final day was a news conference and a visit to Guestraw, a small East German town made famous by the sculptor Ernst Barlach. The information available to Schmidt and his aides on that morning of events in Poland was still very sketchy.

To call off his visit then — as the Bavarian Pre-

FRANKFURT —

mier Franz Josef Strauss later insisted he should have done — would have dealt relations with East Germany a devastating blow. The meeting with Honecker would have been declared a failure and all hopes of East Germans for closer contacts with friends and relatives in the West would have been cruelly dashed.

Schmidt stuck to his schedule, but in an attempt to cushion intra-German relations and detente from the Polish blow, he went out of his way to emphasize that his host had been "just as disturbed" by the news from Poland. Honecker may indeed have been surprised by the timing of the Polish crackdown — taking publicity away from his celebrated meeting with the West German chancellor — but in view of East Germany's tough stand on Solidarity, believing in Honecker's "disturbance" would require considerable credulity.

Having made this assertion, Schmidt had to stick to a policy of extreme caution. He hoped the Poles would succeed in reaching an accommodation between the conflicting forces. His government would adhere to the principle of strict non-interference in Polish affairs.

Five days after the imposition of martial law, parliament in Bonn passed a resolution calling for the immediate lifting of martial law, the release of those imprisoned, and the restoration of a dialogue between the authorities, the church and Solidarity. Schmidt told the Bundestag that he was wholeheartedly on the side of the Polish workers.

That was on Dec. 18. Five days later, President

Reagan announced sanctions against the Soviet Union, directly blaming the Russians for the crackdown in Poland. It was then that Bonn's problems really began.

With Schmidt holidaying in Florida, his spokesman, Kurt Becker, told journalists in Bonn: "We do not share this view" when asked whether the government agreed with the American charge that Moscow instigated the crackdown. Bonn believed this was an "autonomous" Polish decision, he said. The implication was clear. As long as the Russians did not intervene directly, detente could be saved.

Three days later, Schmidt wrote letters to Gen. Jaruzelski and to President Brezhnev but the replies were never published. In public at least, Schmidt refrained from mentioning the part Moscow played in the Polish crackdown. Two weeks ago he told *Stern* magazine in an interview: "I have never had any doubts about the fact that events in Poland on Dec. 13 could not have occurred as they did without Soviet pressure."

The mistake he made was that he never said so in public until he had to toughen up his tone in time for his meeting with President Reagan, which would otherwise have been a failure. But he stuck to his line that West Germany would take no sanctions against the Soviet Union, now. "West Germany has a major interest in maintaining its trade links with the Soviet Union, and the West German constitution does not say anything about the right to sell steel to Russia."

What the constitution does contain is an obligation on the whole German people "to complete the unity and liberty of Germany in free self-determination." That is why no German politician could ever give up the idea of eventual German unity, which is not the same as simple reunification. If that idea frightens the French, they should take comfort from the fact that no sensible German politician regards reunification as a realistic prospect.

Ever since Willy Brandt launched his *Ostpolitik*, the Bonn government has been trying to keep the concept of one German nation alive while accepting the reality of two German states. *Ostpolitik* was designed to secure peace in Europe by achieving a reconciliation between West Germany and its East European neighbors, and by strengthening the links between the two German states.

Most Germans today still feel part of one nation. To salvage German nationhood by saving detente is a primary aim of any West German government. Soviet intervention in Poland would have led to the irredeemable loss of the one-nation concept. A new cold war would have frozen the flower of closer ties between the two halves of divided Germany. If the Poles have their dreams, so do the Germans.

It may sound cynical but it is part of *Realpolitik* to acknowledge that under the present conditions — with two power blocs facing each other in central Europe — socialism with a human face, whether it be Czech or Polish, is no more than a dream. Most German politicians are — privately — realistic enough to agree.

The Polish dream appears to have been shattered. What Schmidt and his government have been trying to avoid is ruin of the German dream by events in Poland. (ONS)

Hunger, disease are facts of life in Black Africa

By Bernd Debusmann

DAR ES SALAAM —

Peering morosely into his tea cup, the international aid worker said in a tone of tired resignation: "The longer I am in this job, the more I'm beginning to wonder whether there is hope for Black Africa."

It is a question asked by a growing number of experts on Africa south of the Sahara, the world's poorest and least productive region. It embraces 20 of the 30 countries classified by the United Nations as the poorest on earth.

Sub-Saharan Africa has the world's lowest life expectancy — as well as the fastest population growth. Throughout the 1970s, with 37 African babies born every minute on average, the growth in food production ran well below the increase in the population. At the same time, agricultural yields in Black Africa — with the exception of a few crops — were lower than anywhere else in the world.

"... If the established patterns continue," said a 198-page report on Black Africa recently published by the World Bank, "the overall per capita growth rate will be zero or negative, with alarming possibilities for even steeper downward spirals in some countries."

After a day dealing with a bureaucracy he described as mind-boggling, the aid worker put it bluntly: "Almost every country in Africa is in a mess, and things are going from bad to worse."

If you happen to be born in Africa, you can expect to die 27 years before a European born on the same day. The probability that one-year-old child will die before his fifth birthday is 25 times greater than in the West.

In 1977, according to World Bank figures, there

was one medical doctor for every 25,000 people in Africa south of the Sahara. But the figure, low as it is, fails to reflect the true picture. Most of the doctors were in the cities, most of the population in the countryside. It means the large majority of the 450 million people of Black Africa have no access to modern health care at all. Hunger, poverty, and disease are facts of life throughout the continent.

Since African states gained independence from colonial powers in the 1950s and 1960s, the economies of many countries have deteriorated steadily, according to statistics. Tanzania is a case in point. According to U.N. figures, its exports in 1980 were 28 percent lower than in 1966, and 34 percent lower than in 1973. The average Tanzanian's standard of living has barely changed from 20 years ago.

Proponents of a Western-style free enterprise economy blame Tanzania's troubles on the government's Socialist policies but the Tanzanians counter that non-Socialist countries in Africa are plagued by enormous problems as well.

African planners tend to ascribe the continent's economic crisis largely to factors beyond control — the increase in oil prices over the past decade, falling prices or decreasing demand for the commodities which account for most of Black Africa's exports, and disastrous droughts. Other factors cited as inimical to development range from the shortage of skilled manpower left behind by the colonial powers to the difficulties of transport in an area with few roads and great distances.

The World Bank report suggests that the tide could be turned by a doubling of development aid to Black Africa coupled with an "appropriate reorientation of domestic policy," a polite phrase for less state control and more liberalization in the economy and trade.

But only the most optimistic development experts think there is any chance of doubled development aid at a time when the industrialized fifth of the world is preoccupied with its own recessions and unemployment.

Civil strife and wars, in some cases directly resulting from colonial borders which arbitrarily divided ethnic groups, have diverted scarce resources to military spending rather than development spending.

Even by the low standards of the world's poor countries, Ethiopia is a pauper. Yet it has Black Africa's biggest army, with a regular army of almost

a quarter of a million men. They constitute an enormous drain on the resources of a country where the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) believes every third citizen is underfed.

Some African governments have already made it clear that they disagree with the World Bank's prescription for a cure of their chronic economic ills.

"Domestic policy reorientation," in the eyes of the bank, should be based on three major actions — the introduction of realistic exchange rates for overvalued African currencies, a more effective public sector, and more emphasis on agricultural production with a greater role for the small holder.

One result of low agricultural production has been a steady rise in food imports which cut sharply into foreign exchange already severely depleted by falling exports.

A side-effect of the lack of incentives for peasants, some planners say, has been a steady migration from the rural areas to Africa's cities by people in search of a better life. Twenty years ago, Black Africa had three cities with a population of more than 500,000. Now it has 28, and the growth rate for these cities has been estimated at 8.5 percent.

"The scenario for the remainder of the century envisages pressure on the lands, extremely rapid urbanization with declining quality of life, and little increase in the share of population provided with basic services," the World Bank report said.

While there are learned arguments over the best way of putting Black Africa on the right economic track, there is general agreement that the population of Black Africa is likely to continue growing faster in the next few years than any other region in the world. Consider Kenya, a relatively prosperous country by sub-Saharan standards. Improved health care led to a marked drop in infant mortality and increased the population growth rate.

At an international conference of family planners in the Indonesian capital of Jakarta recently, a scientific paper noted that "Kenya's birth rate of 54 per 1,000 is the highest in the world ... Last year, it (the population growth rate) shot up to four percent. If the population keeps growing at this rate, the country will have twice as many people in 18 years."

A reader's letter in a Nairobi newspaper recently noted these figures and concluded that unless effective measures were taken "the present population growth shall definitely outstrip all other grand designs undertaken to ensure a happy future." (R)

TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Friday, Jan. 29th, the 29th day of 1982. There are 336 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1676 — Theodore III, son of Alexis, becomes tsar of Russia on death of his father.

1801 — France and Spain issue ultimatum to Portugal to break allegiance to Britain.

1853 — Napoleon III weds Eugenie de Montijo at Tuileries in France.

1916 — Germans stage first Zeppelin raid on Paris in World War I.

1919 — Czechoslovakia forces defeat Poles at Galicia, Poland.

1947 — The United States abandons its mediation role in China.

1950 — First series of riots in Johannesburg are provoked by South Africa's racial policy.

1963 — Britain is refused entry into European Common Market by France's veto.

1969 — Iraq says Israeli troops are preparing to attack Iraq, but Israel denies it.

1975 — Egypt's President Anwar Sadat winds up a three-day visit to France and announces purchase of Mirage jet fighter planes.

1976 — The Soviet Union makes it known that it is willing to accept political settlement in strife-torn Angola.

1977 — Parliamentary committee in Italy recommends two former defense ministers be put on trial for having accepted bribes from Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

1980 — Canada's foreign minister announces that six U.S. diplomats have been smuggled out of Iran after 12 weeks of hiding in Canada's Embassy in Tehran.

1981 — It is disclosed that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has sent message to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, saying any Soviet move into Poland will adversely affect relations with the United States.

Thought for today:

Words are the most powerful drug used by mankind — Rudyard Kipling: English writer (1865-1936).

Marriage: an Islamic view

By: Adil Salahi

Islam looks at man and woman as the two constituent elements of the basic unit of human life, the family. Within the family the relationship between the two is both contractual and humanitarian. The latter adjective qualifies the nature of the relationship, the former its form.

Marriage, from the Islamic point of view, is a very serious contractual bond which links the two parties in a joint effort of preservation of the human kind. Hence the obligations of both parties are clearly outlined.

Islam is a religion of serious morality. As such it forbids any action which is conducive to weakening the moral standards of the society. Permissive sex, as known today in the Western societies is strictly forbidden. Yet Islam is very realistic in its approach to human life. It recognizes the sexual urge inherent in both man and woman and seeks to fulfill it through marriage. Outside the marriage bond no sexual relationship is permissible. Hence it is only natural that Islam should encourage early marriage. Indeed the closer a society is to the perfect model of an Islamic society the more widespread early marriage would be in that society. The society as a whole and the government would take positive steps to facilitate early marriage. Thus we would have few people waiting until they are in their late twenties or early thirties before they get married.

Within the married life both man and woman contribute equally. Their rights and obligations are equal although they vary in order that each of them may fulfill his or her natural role. The Qur'an says: "In accordance with justice, the rights of the wives (with regard to their husbands) are equal to the husbands' rights with regard to them, although men have precedence over them (in this respect)." (2: 228)

It is clear then that parity and equality are established. Yet even the smallest unit of society, i.e. the family, needs a leader. Here the leadership is given to

man who is naturally better equipped for that role. His responsibilities toward the family also make him the natural master. He, for example, has to provide for all the needs of the family. No wife, however rich she may be, is required to contribute anything toward the expenses of the family. She remains, however, in charge of the home and the children.

This division of responsibilities takes into account the natural abilities of each of the two sexes and channels them toward the building of a happy family. Neither role can be seen as of secondary importance. Indeed we can say that the responsibilities of the man are more to do with looking after the present generation while the woman looks after the interests of the next generation. The first requires a lot of struggle in the hustle and bustle of life while the latter requires a tranquil atmosphere within the home. Both roles are equally important and cannot, in normal circumstances, be fulfilled by one person or by two persons of the same sex.

Looking at the family from this point of view we find that the duties Islam assigns to both parties are the ones they are best equipped for. Their rights are also the ones which enable them to fulfill these duties as they should be fulfilled. The woman needs to be spared the worry about the financial aspect of the family life so that she would be able to provide her children with all the love and care she can muster. Similarly, the man needs to feel his home is secure and his children are well looked after. It is, therefore, in his power to forbid anyone entering his home in his absence and his wife must see to it that his wishes are strictly observed.

True to its realism, Islam recognizes that differences of an irreconcilable nature may threaten the peace of the family. A legitimate outlet is divorce. Islam has an elaborate divorce system which looks after the interests of both parties. This will be the subject of a separate article in this column.

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful
Truly, those who believe and do righteous deeds will the Merciful endow with love; and only to this end have We made this Divine writ easy to understand, in your own tongue, (O Prophet) so that you may convey thereby glad tidings to the God-fearing, and warn thereby those who are given to futile contention: for, how many a generation have We destroyed before their time - can you perceive anyone of them now, or hear any whisper of them.

(Mary: 19; 96-8)

Our Dialogue

Q: I was outraged and shocked by Adil Salahi's article entitled "Are Women Equal to Men?", which appeared in the Arab News on December 18, 1981. The comments made in the article were utterly outrageous and ridiculous. I was shocked at reading such statements as: "...men are superior to women in their abilities and the way they influence life..." and "...this argument in itself is an acknowledgement of men's superiority to women or that they have a bigger need of, and a keener interest in knowledge..." These statements could not be more false than they already are. To say that men are superior to women is frankly ridiculous, certainly men are physically superior to women, but otherwise men are not in any other way superior to women. It is also outrageous to state, and believe, that men have a greater need of or interest in knowledge, as a like or dislike of knowledge is not determined by one's sex.

Rashed Abu-Asmeh
 Q1 I Canute Casa 18,
 Sul-Sul,
 Brasilia, D.F., 71600,
 Brazil.

A: The article you mention aimed at establishing the fact that men and women are not what western civilisations try to

make them appear, namely, two versions of one kind. The Islamic view is that they complement one another in their roles in life. We have carried several articles by the same author, in the column, which stressed that men and women are, in the Islamic view, equal with regard to their humanity. The fact they are created differently, however, necessitate that they play different roles in life and that one of them is superior to the other.

The quotations you make are quoted out of context. The first one is made within the context that the two sexes were never absolutely equal in the history of any nation. The second comes within the context that that very fact cannot be attributed to man's ability to deprive woman of knowledge. Such an argument, if made by anyone, is an implicit acknowledgement that men "have a bigger need of, and a keener interest in knowledge." The author did not make such an argument. Indeed he tells us that he fully concurs with the Islamic view that women should be afforded every facility to attain the highest standard of knowledge to which they aspire.

We are sure that the articles published in this column about women represent, if taken together, a balanced view based on the Islamic social concept.

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answer by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday.
 Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Life of the Prophet - 43

Six respond positively

The city of Yathrib, now known as Madinah (meaning 'The City'), was at the time of the Prophet inhabited by two major Arab tribes, the Aws and the Khazraj. The two tribes had a long history of bloody wars which sapped their strength. The last of those battles, named Bu'ath, took place shortly before the events we are relating today.

A large Jewish community had also lived in Madinah for well over a century. All history books agree that the Jews were instrumental in keeping the two Arab tribes at each other's throats. Historians also tell us that the Jews came to Madinah because their sacred books mentioned it as the place where the last messenger from Allah was to establish his state.

Like the rest of the Arabs, the Aws and the Khazraj were idolaters. In common with all Arabs they revered the Ka'aba and offered pilgrimage which continues to be a major religious practice, albeit in a distorted form, ever since Abraham built the Ka'aba. In the pilgrimage season when the Prophet started to speak to the various Arab tribes, seeking their protection in his fulfillment of his mission, a group of six men from the Khazraj tribe were offering the pilgrimage. The Prophet met them at a place called Aqaba near Mina where pilgrims encamp for three days.

When they identified themselves to the Prophet and he ascertained that they were the neighbors of the Jews he sought to explain his message to them. They were willing to listen to what he had to say.

The Prophet outlined to them the principles of his message and read them a passage of the Qur'an. He called on them to believe in Allah, as the only god to be worshipped. Some of them said to the others: "You may be sure that he is the prophet with whom the Jews keep threatening you. Let them not be the first to follow him."

That apparently touched a sensitive nerve with them. The Arabs of Madinah used to respect the Jewish religion. They recognized that their own idol worship stood no comparison with the monotheistic religion of the Jews, who professed to have better knowledge of God and man. Every time the Arabs of Madinah clashed with the Jews the latter would say: "It will not be

long before a new messenger of Allah shall be sent. We shall follow him and will kill you all in the same way as the peoples of Aad and Iram were killed."

The six Khazrajis did not hesitate to accept what the Prophet said. They declared their belief in Allah and the message of Muhammad. They also said to the Prophet: "We have left our people in an unprecedented state of inter-hostility. May Allah make you the cause of their unity. We shall call on them to follow you and explain to them your religion which we have accepted. Should Allah unite them in following you, you shall enjoy with them a position of the highest prestige."

Thus the Prophet had six emissaries who carried his message to their own people. They were apparently very active emissaries. In no time the whole of the city was speaking about the Prophet and his call. Many accepted Islam through the efforts of the six.

It was clear that Madinah was the most fertile environment for Islam to spread in. It was, in the first place, free from any hostile feelings like those which existed in Makkah. Hence, Islam with its clear and simple message had a great appeal among its inhabitants.

A second factor was the fact that the monotheistic idea was particularly appealing to the Arabs of Madinah, due to their respect of the Jewish religion. Many historians see the arrogance of the Jews in Madinah as the only reason which prevented its Arab population from converting to Judaism. The Jews behaved in a condescending manner towards the Arabs and showed them that Judaism was the religion of the elite only.

Again, the embattled Arabs of Madinah yearned for a life of peace. It was not easy for the two tribes of Aws and Khazraj to achieve a lasting reconciliation without a powerful catalyst. It is obvious from what the six said to the Prophet that they hoped he would be the catalyst of peace and unity.

Whatever the reasons then, Madinah was a fertile land and the efforts of the six emissaries yielded good results. The next pilgrimage season was to bring the Prophet very happy tidings from Madinah.

(To be continued next Friday)

Ankara Center studies, data bank will encourage Muslim cooperation

By Raana Siddiqi

ANKARA — Partially hidden behind a cluster of aging trees, a lovely old house with sloping red tiled roof stands out among the high-rise buildings on busy Ataturk Boulevard. This was the abode of Turkey's former prime minister and later President Celal Bayar. Under its beautiful hand-painted floral ceilings, a group of young experts sit today to research and collect data to enhance cooperation among Muslim states which 'some day may lead to an Islamic Common Market. This is the headquarters of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Center for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC) popularly known as the Ankara Center.

The Ankara Center was established as a subsidiary organ of the Organization of the Islamic Conference by a resolution of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Tripoli, Libya in 1977. The center became operational in June, 1978. Dr. Sadi Cindoruk of Turkey was appointed its first director by the OIC secretary general for a period of three years which has just been extended for another term.

Dr. Cindoruk, who obtained his Masters degree in Statistics from the University of Pennsylvania, got his doctorate from Ankara University. He explained that at first the center team established its offices at the Turkish State Statistical Center and later moved to this charming house.

"We ran into some financial problems initially but voluntary contributions from Saudi Arabia and Turkey got us started," he said. According to informed sources, the Turkish government has promised to provide a building for the center as its permanent headquarters.

Besides Dr. Cindoruk, other staff including economists, statisticians and experts for the Ankara Center have been recruited from OIC member states on considerations of experience, competence and the principle of equitable geographic distribution.

Dr. Cindoruk explained that his Turkish staff includes people he knew to be experts in their fields and who could work together in

cooperation and harmony. Several of them had worked with him in his previous assignment at the Middle East Technical University in Ankara.

"My Turkish staff and other members work like one team, he said. "I have at present three Turkish and two other experts as well as three junior experts and two assistants," he added.

The guidelines for the work, policy and planning of the activities of the center are laid down by the general assembly made up of one representative from each OIC member state. The general assembly meets every two years and its report and recommendations are submitted to the OIC Foreign Ministers Conference for approval.

A board of directors composed of 10 members elected for three years carries out the annual work schedule, budgeting matters, and periodically reviews the center's activities. Current members of the board for period 1982-85 include: Cameroon, Indonesia, Kuwait, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey and Palestine. The director of the Ankara center and a representative of the OIC General Secretariat are permanent ex-officio members of the board of directors.

The budget of the center is made up of mandatory contributions from OIC member states. The center also receives voluntary contributions from the affluent members. "The Kingdom falls in this group and has been a leading donor to the Ankara Center," according to Dr. Cindoruk.

The center has been assigned broad ranging functions with the basic purpose to collect, organize and make available all information and statistical data relating to the economic and social life of the OIC member states. It also undertakes research in these fields, organizes training programs, seminars and symposiums, and offers advisory service on national development programs of Islamic countries.

In the short period since its establishment, the Ankara Center under Dr. Cindoruk and his team of experts has carried out extensive research, commenced publication of a quarterly journal of economic cooperation, col-

lected extensive statistics, organized meetings and training programs, and set up a well documented library and reference section. Current plans include the establishment of a computerized data bank and quick documentation system.

"Establishment of a specialized library and documentation unit is the most important part of our activities," Dr. Cindoruk said. "In this connection, not only the research institutions of OIC member states but international organizations and U.N. agencies are also contacted, the result is our well stocked library," Dr. Cindoruk proudly said.

The reference library at present has more than 450 books and 200 volumes of reference material, 240 periodicals, 350 different titles of member states statistical publications containing 2,700 items including backlog, 2,500 documents from the United Nations and other international agencies.

The center is now busy working on the computerized project of a data bank and quick documentation system. With its completion, all statistics and information in the economic and social fields for OIC states will be stored in a centralized place and readily supplied anywhere in the Muslim world.

Dr. Cindoruk said, "we all excited about this data bank. This would mean supplying information which will be frequently updated even to public and commercial organizations. "Some of the components or what the experts at the center call the "software" have arrived and the whole project is expected to be operational in a few months time.

The Ankara Center has also established contacts with other international agencies such as UNDP, UNCTAD, UNIDO and FAO to exchange information and promote cooperation on a regional and international basis. It continues to expand technical cooperation arrangements with these and other institutions.

The scope of the activities of the Ankara Center includes plans for university graduates to obtain Masters degrees. As Dr. Cindoruk says with conviction, "we want this baby (the center) to grow into something of real use and potential." The long term goal of the center is a pan-Islamic economic union.

authorities boarded her and began to scrape away at the paintwork on her bow, they discovered the names *Five Stars*, *Betty*, *Black Eagle* and *Malaga*.

Baroudi was unable to help in that case but he has retrieved stolen cargoes in eight out of the 11 episodes of piracy he has dealt with as a lawyer.

The Lebanese government is as anxious as the marine insurers to stop the piracy. In a country dominated by private armies, the writ of central government does not run very far, and the lawyer must be sure of protection before he nails his seizure order to the mast.

That is doubly true for Baroudi, who never carries a gun and has dispensed with the bodyguards he once hired for a few weeks.

His first case, three years ago, was one of his easiest. The pirates made the foolish mistake of diverting a ship loaded with Tunisian sugar to the Palestinian-controlled port of Sidon, south of Beirut.

The Palestinians have good relations with the Tunisians.

undergoes a metamorphosis shortly after it has sailed.

The ship changes its name, its flag, and as much of its appearance as a lick of paint on the superstructure can achieve. It then sails into one of Lebanon's illegal ports, or even one of the legal ones, and begins to sell its cargo to Lebanese businessmen at very competitive prices. TV sets and videos usually go for about half their normal cost.

A classic example of this paint-brush piracy is the case of the *Betty*. In August 1979 an Italian agent arranged for the vessel, which was then owned by a shipping company registered in Cyprus, to take \$7 million of iron, timber and ceramic tiles from Yugoslavia to Jordan.

A few days after the *Betty* had left Rijeka a ship called the *Five Stars* and flying the Panamanian flag berthed at a port north of Beirut controlled by the Christian militias and spent five days unloading...iron, timber and ceramic tiles.

The *Betty*, needless to say, never arrived.

A few days later a freighter called the *Aires* docked in Piraeus. When the Greek

'Paint-brush pirates' cost millions, marine insurers welcome lawyer's help

By Colin Smith and Nora Boustany

BEIRUT, (ONS) — Samir Baroudi is the scourge of the pirates who have made Lebanon's 96 miles of coastline an appalling risk for marine insurers in recent years. Through a combination of physical courage, knowing the right people, and sticking to the letter of the law (the last being easily his most amazing attribute in contemporary Lebanon), he has become the most successful operator against the men who have made off with millions of dollars' worth of cargo.

One of the results of Lebanon's anarchy has been the growth of illegal ports along its coasts to feed the country's 40 or so private militias with arms and other contraband.

The men behind the pirates of the eastern Mediterranean — one of these godfathers is alleged to be a wealthy Greek lawyer living in Athens — were quick to see the outlet they provided for stolen goods.

This is the way the piracy works. An old rustbucket laden with expensive goods — in one case a ship worth \$400,000 was carrying a cargo valued at more than \$5 million —



CONFERENCE ROOM: Representatives from OIC member states meet here regularly to discuss data provided by the Ankara Center's staff and to relate it to cooperation among Muslim states.

Doubt, pessimism prevalent

UNICEF report shows little progress, 1982 predictions 'grim' for children

By Ian Steele

UNITED NATIONS (DN) — The international development effort slowed to a crawl last year and according to the 35th anniversary report of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on the state of the world's children, the picture for 1982 is no brighter.

UNICEF Executive Director James Grant says public expectations of a better world are at their lowest ebb for 20 years. He cites the stagnation of prime quality of life indicators such as infant mortality, life expectancy and literacy as examples of a deepening social malaise.

The infant mortality rate, which fell by a steady four or five points a year during the '60s has scarcely shifted in the past five years; and life expectancy, which increased by seven or eight months a year in the '60s and early '70s, is now growing by only two or three months a year. School enrollments which also grew by 4 or 5 percent until the mid '70s appear to have reached a plateau.

"In 1965 when the United Nations first called upon the donor countries to increase to level of their aid to 0.7 percent of their Gross National Product, the actual level stood at 0.49 percent," Grant reports. "Today, despite the efforts of a handful of nations who have met that target, the average level rests at 0.37 percent and to suggest we can do better is to invite a charge of naivety."

He says the optimism of the '60s, which gave way to realism in the '70s, had receded into doubt and pessimism for the '80s. As UNICEF pressed into its 36th year, the children of the poorest developing countries were still 10 times more likely to die before their fifth birthdays than their Western counterparts; were still expected to live 15 years.

less if they survived; and were still considered fortunate to live within earshot of an education.

Grant says that the facts of life for the children of 1982 will not be significantly different from those of the past year.

"For most oil-importing, developing nations where the vast majority of the poor now live, economic growth has stalled and fallen to its lowest level in a decade," he says. "Combined current account deficits have doubled to approximately \$80 billion in the two years to 1980; accumulated external debts have passed the \$400 billion mark; the rate of growth in output has fallen below 4 percent a year, the terms of trade have worsened by 7.5 percent between 1979 and 1980 alone; and both import and export capacities have been reduced."

It was no accident, he adds, that these same countries were home to 12 of the 17 million infants who died from disease and social scarcity last year. Average annual income in parts of South Asia, Africa and Latin America had risen no more than \$80 in three decades from a basic \$170 a year in 1950 to \$250 today.

The capacity of parents to provide for their children had been steadily eroded by unemployment, landlessness, illness, disability or lack of knowledge as to how to confront the day-to-day obstacles. And there was no reason to believe the situation would improve soon.

UNICEF's capacity to respond has also been severely eroded over the past 12 months by inflation and the rising value of the dollar against the principal donor currencies. Measured against a budget of \$290 million, inflation of 12 percent cost the organization \$34.8 million and the adjustment on contributions, \$40 million (15 percent).

Although the U.S. has boosted its 1982 contribution from \$36 million to \$41.5 million, and countries like the Netherlands, Finland and Australia have announced a 40 percent expansion of their commitments, the net loss in real purchasing on \$330 million this year (up 9 percent) will be in the order of \$89 million (27 percent).

If the will to do more in the Third World is in fact evaporating, then the challenge of the '80s is to make the development dollar stretch further, says Grant.

Stressing the cost-effectiveness of developmental investment, he has urged governments to direct their priorities to the delivery of basic services and the involvement of local community groups.

UNICEF has estimated that last year's 17 million infant deaths could have been prevented by the effective delivery of services costing less than \$100 a head.

"Wisely spent on each of the poorest 500 million mothers and young children in the world, such a sum could have brought improved diets and easier pregnancies, elementary education and basic health care, safer sanitation and more water... the basics of life," says Grant.

"It cannot make economic sense for one-third of all children's hospital beds in the developing world to be occupied by children suffering from cheaply preventable diarrhoeal diseases. It is neither socially nor economically acceptable to have 500,000 children a year being affected by poliomyelitis when 20,000 shots of vaccine cost less than \$1,000. Nor is it humane or sensible to have allowed over 500 children to lose their eyesight every day during 1981 when Vitamin A tablets costing only a few cents have prevented it," he concludes.

An explosive situation Britain's jails crowded, wardens cite inhumanity

By Sharan Sandhu

LONDON, (R) — Britain's overcrowded jails are at a breaking point and face riots unless something is done soon to improve conditions, according to an increasing number of prison wardens and governors. The population in Britain's 125 jails passed 45,000 in 1981 — the highest total recorded this century.

"I did not join the prison service to manage overcrowded cattle pens," said the governor of London's Wormwood Scrubs. He said he cannot tolerate for much longer "the inhumanity of the system."

They say prisons are festering slums and warn that human degradation on this level will bring about the collapse of the system.

Growing concern over men, women and juveniles held in buildings dating from about 1800, crowded two or three to a cell, recently forced two prison governors to speak out publicly.

In letters to national newspapers, they called their prisons "a penal dustbin" and "an affront to civilized society."

One raised the possibility of prison violence on the level seen in the United States a decade ago.

"No-one should be surprised if we have an Attica within the prison system," said one prison warden, referring to a bloody uprising at New York's Attica Prison in 1971. Nine hostages and 31 prisoners were killed when police stormed the jail to quell a mutiny.

Overcrowding prison, Britain's oldest, dates back to 1801 — four years before the battle of Trafalgar. Built to accommodate 169 prisoners, it now houses 348 inmates with sentences ranging from five days to life.

The 123 wardens manage by squeezing sometimes five or six men to a cell the size of an average family bathroom.

But they are still faced with single-cell segregation of sex offenders and informers for their own safety.

Governor Richard Tilt, 37, says the prison handled 14,000 men last year. "We can just about cope with giving a man a bath once a week but the way things are going we shall have to go for once a fortnight," he says. There is no full-time doctor. A local physician comes in for an hour daily.

At Leicester Prison, 397 inmates have only three showers, 12 washbasins and 12 toilets

between them. Every morning they have to wash out buckets used as toilets during the night.

Exercise takes place in a 30-yard (27 meter) stretch of tarmac with prisoners tramping around in a circle six abreast.

There is barely room in the cells for the prisoners to walk past each other and so no personal possessions are allowed except for a few pictures.

Many prisoners are locked up for 22 hours a day when there are not enough wardens to supervise, or enough work — sewing mailbags or painting garden gnomes.

Short-term prisoners are not allowed to mix freely, which means tension builds up and fights occur.

The number of persons punished for assaults and stabbings inside prisons rose 5 percent last year to 61,051. Joseph Cannon, just released after spending a year in London's Brixton Prison, says it is "ready to explode."

John McCarthy, governor of London's Wormwood Scrubs, scene of a 1980 riot by prisoners protesting about overcrowding, complains: "I did not join the prison service to manage overcrowded cattle pens."

He said he cannot tolerate for much longer "the inhumanity of the system."

Governor Norman Brown of Strangeways Prison, built for 1,059 but housing 1,759, bemoans: "We just cannot go on locking men and women up for 23 hours a day. Why do warnings given by the prison service go ignored?"

"We are the people who have to deal with the fires, the hunger-strikes and the riots," he adds.

Home Secretary (interior minister) William Whitelaw, the cabinet minister responsible for law and order, has sanctioned the building of two new prisons and proposes giving courts powers to suspend parts of jail sentences to ease the pressure.

But critics say more jail accommodation will only encourage judges to pass longer sentences.

Penal reform groups want the government to experiment with community work camps, impose a moratorium on new prison buildings, cut sentences and refurbish old buildings.

But it would cost one billion sterling \$1.9 billion to bring prisons up to standard.

"We are living in a bankrupt country and although we can make all sorts of proposals for improving conditions, we just don't have the money for them," sums up a prison governor.

Tourism, industry trap Thai Asian resort area

By Denis D. Gray

PATTAYA, Thailand, (AP) — A decade ago, this sea resort on the Gulf of Siam prided itself on its shimmering-clear waters, lush palm groves and friendly fishermen who would run after a tourist who forgot his wallet on the beach.

Today, the fishermen have been replaced by beach bums, rip-off artists and a sizable colony of hoodlums and heroin pushers. The waters of Pattaya are polluted. The low-slung houses have given way to a honky-tonk strip and rows of ugly, cheaply constructed, concrete buildings.

The story of Pattaya, which bills itself as the Asian resort with everything, is not merely that of one sleepy slice of paradise being discovered and degraded.

Thai social scientists, newspaper editors and some government officials have pointed to the resort as a symbol of endemic problems in Thailand: A lack of social discipline, difficulty of enforcing even the most basic laws; and a muscle-flexing private economic sector that often rides roughshod over attempts at government planning and regulation.

"They don't care about the future. All they want is to make a quick profit and, if it's spoiled: They can just move on," says Dr. Pakit Kiravanich, deputy secretary-general of Thailand's National Environment Board, of wealthy private developers who make no effort to stop Pattaya's water pollution.

Pakit notes that several large hotels dump raw sewage into Pattaya Bay while others have treatment systems so poor that they are unlikely to restrict water-borne diseases. The Environment Board says that by international standards, the coliform count — a measure of human waste matter — is already above the danger level for bathing at the southern-end of the Bay.

The growing ugliness of Pattaya bothers some officials and local residents, but efforts at improvement have been cosmetic. Although a 1977 master plan for Pattaya outlined ways to safeguard the resort's beauty, few of its suggestions have been implemented.

Building codes are routinely flouted even on municipal land, partly because of the patty penalties and the power of the private sector.

"Everyone breaks the law here," says one foreign businessman. "I built an extra illegal floor on my place and all it got me was an 11,000 baht (\$480) fine."

Pattaya has received its share of poor domestic and international publicity, often sparked by crimes against tourists — such as the robbery and rape of an Italian travel agent. Some visitors vow never to return, but nonetheless the resort continues to grow at a fast clip.

Pattaya, which catered to almost half a million tourists in 1980, currently has 91 hotels. Several more large ones are being built. A decade ago, when Pattaya was little more than a sleepy fishing village, there was only a single modern hotel.

Part of the growth stems from its location: Less than two hours by road from the Thai capital of Bangkok, a burgeoning and increasingly affluent city of more than five million people.

Many foreigners seem to be attracted by Pattaya's unique, raw-life kaleidoscope, especially its wide-open night life. There are turbaned Indian hawkers mingling with big-bellied German factory workers; boxing matches; gangling American sailors and members of the "golden youth sect."

The rapid, unplanned pace of growth and the inevitable social ills that surface when a small, poor local population — 35,000 in Pattaya's case — comes into close contact with relatively rich transients are some of the reasons given by Pattaya's administrators for their current woes.

Pattaya's city manager, Pramote Sukhum, complained in an interview that the city has little power or money to take effective corrective action.

While Pattaya's estimated contribution to the national economy was the equivalent of \$250 million in 1980, its budget from the central government amounted to \$1.5 million.

Pramote is nevertheless optimistic about Pattaya's future, resting his hopes largely on a multi-million dollar project, to be funded chiefly by the World Bank, which would provide the town with central sewage and solid waste disposal systems, stormwater drainage and better roads.

The project, which also would include beautification plans is part of a multi-billion-dollar plan to develop Thailand's eastern seaboard.



THAI CANAL: Waterways have always been a source of commerce in Thailand. Now ocean pollution has officials worried due to the large number of tourists and developing businesses.



MEXICO CITY: Retired Americans living in Guadalajara attribute one reason they are moving back to the United States is the influx of people fleeing the urban sprawl of Mexico City 300 miles to the southeast. It has been predicted that before the end of the century both cities will have met.

Life in U.S. looks more attractive Exit of retired Americans from Mexican havens results from high inflation, rising costs, smog

By Dial Torgerson

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, (LAT) — High prices, traffic, smog and crowding are changing the life style in what was once Mexico's retirement haven for elderly Americans. Hundreds are heading back to the United States.

Other members of the American colony here, said to be the largest in the world outside the U.S. borders, are calling them "frogs" — former residents of Guadalajara.

One old timer here said, "there are a lot of empty saddles in the old corral."

Mexico's peso, at 26 to the dollar, is said by economists to be overvalued, and Americans here are quick to agree. Rents have soared in the last year. Landlords have almost doubled their rents, trying to get ahead of Mexico's annual inflation rate of almost 30 percent.

Life in the United States now looks more attractive to retired people here, many of whom are packing up for places where the cost of living is still modest, in western Florida, the Ozarks, south Texas — "where we can get Medicare," one said, "and drink the water."

Isabel Stewart, who is leaving this month, said, "a friend who is also leaving told me the other day, 'there's no longer any advantage to living here. When it was cheaper, why, we'd put up with the inconveniences of coping with a foreign city. But now that it's more expensive, why put up with it?'"

No one has any valid statistics for the number of Americans living in Guadalajara and the nearby community of Chapala, but the U.S. consulate here pays Social Security and veterans benefits to 4,000 Americans in

the area. There are thought to be about 10,000 U.S. citizens in and around Guadalajara, although Mexican estimates run as high as 30,000.

No one counts them when they leave. The officials at the consulate who deal with retired Americans say that their numbers are definitely decreasing.

"It's an exodus," Polly Spofford, a leader of the retired Americans' colony in Guadalajara, said. "I could name you 12 families who left in the past three months. At the last board meeting of the Pro Musica Society, the president said he was leaving in July for Tucson, the ex-treasurer said he was going to Arkansas in March, and then I got a call from another board member, calling from the airport, to say tra-la-la and that he and his wife were off to Santa Rosa, Calif."

The heyday of the American colony was in the 1960s and '70s.

"Before the devaluation of the peso in 1976, we had 650 members of this post," Mike Kelly, commander of the Guadalajara American Legion Post, said. "After the devaluation, prices began to rise and people began to leave. Now we have 320 members, still the largest in Mexico."

"There used to be a lot of people who wanted to live on \$200 or \$300 a month. After 1976, they couldn't make it. You can't expect to do that anywhere anymore. A lot went back to the States and found they had to get jobs again."

Kelly estimates that it now takes an income of about \$600 a month to get by in the Guadalajara area. "It depends," he said, "on how well you want to live. If you want to go to one of the little villages out of town, you can

rent a place still for \$150 a month."

But Americans seeking something close to the standard of living they are accustomed to in the United States now have to pay \$500 a month for what is called an "American-style" apartment in Guadalajara.

To make up for the lack of such amenities as automatic dishwashers, one can hire a maid, and for less than the \$10-a-day minimum wage, although room and board must be provided.

Malcolm W. Graham, who is the head of the American Society here, quoted a resident American as saying that when he starts weighing the pros and cons of living here he "always stops when he gets to the climate." In his 70s, Graham finds the climate perfect.

"It's cool in the morning," he said, "but by 11:30 you're in your shirtsleeves."

At about 5,000 feet above sea level, Guadalajara and Chapala escape the summer heat. Lake Chapala, 25 miles south of here, is ringed with small towns and villages, including Chapala and Ajijic, which are Americans' favorites.

Guadalajara, about 300 miles northwest of Mexico City, is Mexico's second-largest city, with 3 million people. They have crowded the city with a plethora of automobiles unknown even three or four years ago. The congestion that they have created is complicated by bad driving habits, which Guadalajara veterans ascribe to an influx of "those people from Mexico City."

The Mexican government has encouraged industries to move away from the overcrowded capital and many have come to Guadalajara. The new people have brought with them the unnerving driving habits of

Far from serious but no room for complacency

S. Pacific nations unite about their environment

By Donatus De Silva

NOUMEA, New Caledonia (DN) — The South Pacific has long had a need for a united approach to environmental problems among the countries of the region. All the countries share a common natural heritage, especially the small islands, which provides the basis for shared experience. While the environmental situation in general is far from serious, there is no room for complacency.

A series of increasingly widespread problems is reducing the productive capacity of the region's natural resources, endangering the health and well-being of the people, and increasing the risks of accidents. Some islands are getting closer to the limits of certain resources and thus to their capacity to support their inhabitants.

In January 1980, a joint program to tackle environmental problems was launched. Initiating the move was the United Nations

Environment Program (UNEP) in collaboration with the South Pacific Environment Commission (SPEC) and the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation (SPEC) and other regional bodies, such as the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

Countries and territories in the South Pacific are: American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, Western Samoa. This region constitutes 6 percent of the earth's surface, with a population of only about 4.7 million.

According to Dr. Arthur Dahl, coordinator of the South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP), the countries have given it widespread support.

"They are responding within the limits of their resources, but the Pacific is vast and complex, relative to the small number of its human population," Dr. Dahl said. "Most countries lack the knowledge, personnel and material means to implement what they see as necessary and desirable."

Stressing that it is not possible to simply transplant the elaborate environmental procedures developed elsewhere, he added: "More appropriate alternatives are required, perhaps combining national and regional elements. The action plan for SPREP will help to define the next steps needed to maintain and improve the South Pacific environment for the benefit of its people."

As part of the program, each country in the region was asked to report on its environmental situation. A checklist was sent out to all countries with questions on environmental problems, new development trends, policy, planning and legislation. In this way, the countries concerned could investigate and report on the situation in their own environment.

All but two countries of the region submitted reports giving a general outline of their priorities and problems. In some cases, the program resulted in a complete review of environmental policy. Fiji and Tuvalu were

Re-training increases job offers

NUREMBERG (INF) — Anyone in the Federal Republic of Germany who is prepared to under-go re-training to improve job opportunities has a good chance of achieving this objective quickly. This conclusion is drawn from a survey carried out by the Federal Employment Department here.

The survey involved interviewing a representative cross section of persons who completed re-training the first half of 1977, then were questioned one year later about their career progress.

The survey showed that one in every two participants had found employment within one month of completing re-training. Between one and two years after re-training, 87 percent of the participants were employed 91 percent of the men and 79 percent of the women involved. The remainder had remained without work for various reasons. Prior to re-training, two-thirds (65 percent) were unemployed.

The survey also indicates that the re-trainees at first sought whatever jobs were available, then began to look for employment matching up to the standards of their re-training.

Re-trainees with the best chance of quickly finding employment fully commensurate with their new qualifications are those who have undergone re-training in a private company (74 percent), those whose re-training extends over at least 18 months and leads to qualification certificates (71 percent) and those whose re-training concludes with a final examination and diploma (64 percent).

Mexico City, which has one of the world's worst traffic problems.

Because Guadalajara is a highway hub through which traffic must pass to reach northwest Mexico, the city is also jammed with diesel trucks on their way north and south.

Another reason for crowding and population growth is that Jalisco state, in which Guadalajara is situated, is surrounded by three of Mexico's most impoverished farming states, and campesinos (peasants) have crowded into the city to share the prosperity of the regional capital.

Despite the complaints of longtime residents who remember it as a quiet city of a million, Guadalajara remains one of the world's more attractive big cities.

It has wide boulevards lined with trees, many parks, older sections with Spanish-colonial charm and new shopping areas with modern shops and restaurants. Old-timers say there is smog, but it is faint compared to that, say, of Mexico City.

"A new crowd, more wealthy people, are coming in," Allyn Hunt, who publishes the *Colony Reporter*, an English-language weekly, said. They are younger people, who buy a house in Guadalajara or down at the lake — you can still get a nice place for \$25,000 or \$30,000 — and spend a month here each season, and rent their places out the rest of the year.

"It has been 10 lovely years," said Isabel Stewart, whose husband, Frank, a retired Los Angeles securities broker, is in his 70s and in ill health. They are moving to Albuquerque. "We've had some lovely times. But now it's time to go home."

two countries to set up new environmental committees in their governments.

Country reports indicate a wide range of situations which are "pressure points" at which critical environmental issues are being faced. Many problems are local, such as waste disposal from concentrated human settlements. Urbanization is already causing problems.

Environmental issues concerning nuclear residues from weapons testing or waste dumping pose problems in some areas. Coastal erosion resulting in destruction of coral reefs and mangrove swamps, sand quarrying from lagoons for building materials are some problems causing local concern.

Forests are coming under heavy pressure from external interests seeking wood as timber and as a raw material. Control of felling and means of reforestation are both complicated by land tenure systems that provide for freedom of use of land and what is on it by customary owners.

Water is considered a basic resource in many of the country statements. Though most of the region's supplies are adequate in quantity, there is concern that quality should not be lost in piped domestic supplies, open streams used by people, and in fresh water bodies affecting fish life and lagoon, reef and marine ecology. Proper management of the use of underground freshwater supplies of islands is a serious concern.

Under the program, experts have been made available to answer specific requests for assistance. A government officer from Papua, New Guinea was sent to Vanuatu to advise on appropriate environmental structures in the government, and a specialist has gone to Fiji to suggest environmental assessment procedures. An expert on coral reef and lagoon resources is being sent to Western Samoa, and other requests are being considered.

One recent incident clearly illustrated the importance of regional environmental assistance. A Korean fishing boat was wrecked on a reef at Penrhyn atoll in the Cook Islands and the shoreline was damaged by a large oil spill. The program arranged at short notice to send an expert on atoll reefs from the University of Guam.

Choice recipes selected

Indonesian meals feature rice, fish, savory sauce

By Rama Siddiqi

JEDDAH — Indonesia, a country consisting of 13,677 islands in the eastern Indian Ocean stretches across the heart of the rice belt. It is not surprising, therefore, that rice is the most important part of an Indonesian meal. Rice is accompanied by fish (of which there is no shortage either) or small quantities of meat and chicken. Although a variety of vegetables and fruit grow in abundance, bean sprouts, bamboo shoots, bananas, pineapples, and coconuts are more favored in the Indonesian cuisine. Hot pepper, turmeric, ginger, onion and garlic are used lavishly and piquant sauces are an essential part of a well served meal. Fruit is often served with desserts sweetened by palm or coconut sugar. Modern Indonesian cooking is a delicious blend of Arab, Chinese, Indian, and Dutch cuisine and appeals almost to all taste buds.

Subartini Muzhar, wife of the Indonesian Embassy DCM and Emy Yamil whose husband is the Minister Counsellor Admin. at the embassy from their homeland.

Mrs. Muzhar calls herself a "self taught and incidental cook" makes no claims to gourmet know-how.

"I learned to cook after marriage by trial and error and through the help of recipes," she said. "I have learned to cook now, but do enjoy cooking, but she surely has what it takes to produce some mouth watering delights at her famous luncheons."

Mrs. Muzhar said that all the necessary ingredients for Indonesian cooking are available locally in a shop at Safifa on Kilo 2 Makkah Road near the Sheraton Hotel and a few shops in Balad area also sell Indonesian specialties.

First prize winner at an Indonesian Embassy cooking contest in 1979, Emy Yamil is a pro in the art of cooking. Always interested in cooking, she learned the basics from her mother at an early age. Later she attended several courses including an extensive eight month course in baking and cake decoration and a special course in vegetable carving. Emy feels that it is very important for women to know cooking. She says, "In my country most girls join special

cooking schools after finishing high school."

She stresses the importance of decoration and presentation by saying, "Simple food presented with decorations and trimmings can beat a well prepared dish served sloppily." Mrs. Yamil's beautifully trimmed "Nasi Tumpang" (rice cake for special occasions) is a good example of a well presented dish.

Here are some tasty recipes to try.

Dendeng Belado (crispy beef with red pepper sauce) by Subartini

1/2 Kg. beef filet
1/2 tsp. garlic powder
salt to taste
cooking oil (preferably vegetable oil)

Preparation: Slice the beef as thin as possible. Mix garlic and salt and spread this on the slices of beef. Spread slices of beef on a flat pan, put on medium fire until the meat dries. Remove and fry in hot cooking oil until brown.

Belado (red pepper sauce)

5 large red peppers (seeded and mashed)
1 medium onion (mashed)
1/2 cup cooking oil
1/2 tsp. vinegar
salt to taste

Preparation: Heat the oil. Mix onion with vinegar and salt and add to hot cooking oil. Fry until they turn light brown. Add mashed red pepper mix and fry for one second. Pour over Dendeng (crispy beef)

Beef Chicken Sate by Subartini

1/2 Kg. beef or chicken meat
1 tsp. Garlic Powder or Mashed Fresh Garlic

1 tsp. Sweet soya-bean sauce (add 1 tsp. sugar if soya-bean is unsweetened)

1 tsp. lemon juice/vinegar
salt to taste

15 thin skewers (preferably made of bamboo)

Preparation: Cut meat into small cubes. Mix with garlic powder, soya sauce, vinegar and salt. Let soak for 1/2 hour. String 4 or 5 cubes on one skewer. Dip in oil or molten margarine. Grill on charcoal fire. Serve with peanut sauce.

Peanut Sauce

5 tsp. peanut butter or finely ground fresh



FOR SPECIAL OCCASIONS: This "Nasi Tumpang" rice cake is a good example of a well presented dish. The cook believes that simple food presented with decorations and trimmings can beat a well prepared dish served sloppily.

peanuts

1 or 2 mashed red peppers
4 tsp. sweet soya-bean sauce (add one tsp. sugar if sauce is un-sweetened)

1/2 tsp. lemon juice/vinegar
salt to taste

Preparation: Mix all ingredients with one cup of warm water. Heat before serving.

Gado-Gado (vegetables with peanut sauce) by Emy Yamil

Suggested vegetables: Cabbage, young beans, carrots, bean sprout, spinach cut into small pieces, steam and put aside.

Peanut Sauce

1/2 Kg. fried ground peanut
4 cup coconut milk
1/2 cup brown sugar

Chilli as desired, red onions, garlic, a little tamarind juice a little oil, and a pinch of salt

Preparation: Heat oil on slow fire.

Add all ingredients except coconut milk. Fry them awhile. Add milk, stir till well mixed. Cook to boil then remove from the fire.

Next arrange steamed vegetables in layers with beansprouts on top. Pour the peanut sauce over the vegetables. Garnish with sliced boiled eggs, tomatoes, and

cucumber slices. Sprinkle with fried onions and crushed prawn crackers.

Lontong (rice cake) by Emy Yamil

1 kg. rice
water
aluminum foil or plastic bag

Preparation: Boil the rice until tender to the touch. Reduce the fire to lowest heat. Let the rice cook for five more minutes before turning the fire off. When the rice is a bit cool. Spoon it into the plastic bag or foil, roll and wrap it in the refrigerator. When chilled, cut Lontong into small cubes about the size of a match box. Now Lontong is ready to be served with Sate or Gado-Gado.

Sarikaya (custard pudding) by Emy Yamil

6 eggs
1 1/2 cup coconut milk
1 1/2 cup dark brown sugar

1 tsp. cinnamon powder
1/2 tsp. anise powder
pinch of salt

Preparation: Beat eggs and leave aside. Dissolve sugar in coconut milk and add beaten eggs. Mix well then add cinnamon, anise, and salt. Steam mixture in a pyrex dish until thickened. Chill and serve.

Her first job was for the White House

Annenberg enjoyed work, husband needed her

By Betty Cambert

WASHINGTON (WP) — Leonore Annenberg had never had a job before. But she loved working, she found. "I adore this job," said Annenberg, who grew up in Los Angeles. "I am very, very disappointed that I have to give it up. But it really was Walter who said I could come in the first place. That's the whole reason I'm leaving — my husband. He said, 'look, I really miss you and I want you to come back.'"

By "come back," Walter Annenberg meant for his wife, the U.S. Chief of Protocol, to be with him in Palm Springs, Calif., during the winter. The rest of the year the Annenbergs usually live outside Philadelphia, where he runs Triangle Publications. It's a two-hour drive from Washington. Since Mrs. Annenberg became chief of protocol, she had taken an apartment at the Watergate in Washington and joined her husband in Philadelphia on weekends.

"Most people don't know he's almost 74," she said. "He was very honest about it. He said, 'honey, I don't know how many years I have left to spend in the desert and I love you

Tot's aid is goal of Tokyo women

By Masayuki Nagashima

TOKYO (DN) — A Japanese women's group has launched a nationwide fund-raising campaign for children in Bangladesh suffering from vitamin A deficiency.

About 17,000 Bangladeshi children lose their eyesight every year because of vitamin A deficiency. The National Federation of Regional Women's Organizations (Chifuren) hopes to answer their need by sending vitamin A capsules to 16 million children below six years of age, one-million night-blindness patients between seven and 15, and three million mothers.

With each capsule costing 4 yen or about 2 cents, the federation has to raise 160 million yen (\$800,000) to be able to distribute the capsules twice a year (March and September).

Satoko Tanaka, secretary-general of the 6.5-million-member federation, is hopeful that the amount would soon be available.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has been giving vitamin A capsules to Bangladeshi children since 1976, but the fund secured for this purpose will be used up by this March. There was thus a need for sponsorship of the program by groups like Chifuren.

Ms. Tanaka, who visited Bangladesh early last year to observe the nutrition status of the children there, said her organization wanted to help the Bangladeshi people out of a feeling that they were all Asians, no matter the cultural gap.

Aside from the distribution of vitamin A capsules, Chifuren also contributed 80 million yen (about \$400,000) to a UNICEF-assisted fish culture project, which Ms. Tanaka also visited.

Response of the Japanese public to the fund campaign has been nothing short of inspiring, according to Ms. Tanaka. Among the donors were elderly people, some of whom suffer from cataract and had to reduce their own allowances in order to give something.

A good number of children likewise gave part of their pocket money upon hearing of the Bangladeshi children's plight from their mothers. A folk singer has even volunteered to hold a concert for the Chifuren cause.

and I want you with me."

"That's all I had to hear."

And so, the chief left her office at the State Department, forgoing the official visits with kings, princes and prime ministers, and returning to nine holes of golf a day with her husband on their 250-acre Sunnylands estate.

Reluctantly, Mrs. Annenberg handed her resignation, effective Jan. 1, to President Reagan.

When Mrs. Annenberg's appointment was announced, there were those who wondered what could possibly possess a 63-year-old woman to leave a fiefdom that includes a Sun Valley chalet, a mansion on Philadelphia's chic Main Line and the desert estate Sunnylands (a multi-million-dollar, 25,000-square-foot house, a living room with 38-foot ceilings and priceless French impressionist paintings, jewels and sculptures; a full-time staff of 30, two four-bedroom guest houses, a 4,000-square-foot patio, an artificial lake, a swimming pool and an 18-hole golf course) to slave away at a taxing job that pays a piddling \$50,115.

There are those who would be satisfied to sit by the pool and play golf.

"But what if you had done that for nine years — sat by the swimming pool and played golf," said Mrs. Annenberg, "and suddenly you were offered a challenge?"

"This was the first time I ever have done something on my own, ever," said Mrs. Annenberg. "The first job I ever had. I was amazed to find out I could do it."

For all her riches and friends, she had lacked fulfillment. She was short on confidence. While attending Stanford University, one of the few women to do so more than 40 years ago, she dropped out for a while to take secretarial courses ("I thought it would be a good thing in case I wanted to get a job"), then returned to get her degree.

"When I got out of the university, I thought, well, now what am I going to do?" Mrs. Annenberg remembered. "I couldn't find a job."

With that in mind, as she leaves her one and only job, she said she does not find her-

self wishing she had started a career earlier.

At first the Annenbergs tried spending two or three days together in Washington, then commuting to Philadelphia on the weekends. But Walter Annenberg became bored with his "man of leisure" role in Washington.

"He really had nothing to do all day," said Lee Annenberg. "I knew a man as mentally active as my husband could not sit around a hotel all day."

"It is different having a career late in life. Nobody knows how many years you have left, and he didn't want to give up another winter at his beloved Sunnylands. Sunnylands is a

Disneyland sidetracks Julio, parents rescue him in two days

ANAHEIM, Calif. Jan. 21 (LAT) — When the Disneyland railroad steamed into Frontierland Station one recent afternoon, 10-year-old Julio Fernandez was dreaming of adventure and he forgot to get off.

The train chugged away. The rest of his group — like Julio, schoolchildren from Tijuana, Mexico — had detrained. Julio suddenly realized he was alone. It turned out to be more adventure than Julio had hoped for.

By the time it was over and the boy was safe with his parents, Julio's odyssey had taken him not only through the many lands of Disney, but into the custody of Park Security, the Anaheim police and the Albert Sitton Home, a juvenile protective facility in nearby Orange. In the end, it required a special pass from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service for Julio to get home.

The boy spent two nights in the Sitton home "scared and crying," his uncle said. Julio's reunion with his family was apparently delayed by a combination of misunderstanding and red tape.

Disneyland spokesman Bob Roth said Julio, who speaks only Spanish, alerted a Park Security Officer of his plight just before the park's 7 p.m. closing time. Roth said he

very special place."

Although she admits to having cried over her decision, Mrs. Annenberg said she is not the least bit angry or irritated about her husband's mandate.

"I think I'm very lucky to have such a wonderful husband as Walter, so I couldn't possibly be angry," she said. "Walter and I have just always done things together. But don't you think it was nice in this time frame that he let me do this? I don't think he realized how much I was going to love it."

"I think it was hard even for him to imagine that I was going to get up early in the morning and come to the office and be so thrilled."

later learned that the group from Heroes De Granaditas School of Tijuana waited about a half-hour in its bus for Julio, then decided to leave. There was no record of school officials trying to contact park authorities, Roth said.

Julio produced a scrap of paper from his sock bearing the phone number of his American uncle Tom Hughes in Chula Vista, Calif. Park officials contacted the boy's relatives.

"We understood they would be coming up," Roth said. "But there was some confusion... when we called back later, they said they couldn't make it that night."

So Julio was turned over to Anaheim police. A few hours later, police transported him to the Sitton Home, a facility that harbors lost, abandoned and abused children.

The next day, Hughes and his wife arrived as expected. But a juvenile petition had been filed on Julio by then, prohibiting his release to anyone other than his parents.

Hughes explained to no avail, the boy's parents were Mexican citizens who lacked documents necessary to travel in the United States.

"All I was running into was bureaucrats," Hughes said. Julio spent another night in custody.



ADOPTED FAMILY: This was the scene eight years ago when Tran Thi Hat, in box, and her brother were photographed in a Saigon street in Vietnam. Today she is living in Springfield, Ohio.

When children cry, best to ignore them, psychologist says

By Jean Grant

DHAHRAN — Looking for ways to keep your cool with a screaming baby? Or coping perhaps with a toddler's temper tantrum? Take heart! You're not alone.

Professors and parents at the University of Petroleum and Minerals are attending lectures in a series on early childhood education sponsored by the UPM Nursery and Kindergarten. The most recent lecture was given by Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Dukhail, a psychologist and the former Dean of Faculty and Personnel Affairs of the UPM.

"Although the entry 'child abuse' is rarely found in the indexes to the psychology texts published in the 70s," said Dukhail, "this topic is now receiving increasing attention." "Child abuse," continued the psychologist, "is not limited to this age. It was seen in pre-Islamic Arabia in the treatment of girls, and in the abuse of children in the West at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution."

Although it is impossible to pinpoint a definition, a composite profile of the parent who may be an abuser can be drawn: He is tense and nervous, emotionally unable to face pressure, and himself dependent. Environmental factors like unemployment, alcoholism, an unhappy marriage can spark the abuse. And if the father was himself abused as a child or lost a parent early in life, research shows he is more likely to be an abuser himself.

"These conditions," Dukhail hastened to add, "are not in themselves sufficient or necessary to cause the abuse."

Most abusers are mothers under 30, and children between 2½ and 3 years old are generally the victims — there seems truth, after all, to the phrase "the Terrible Twos."

"One would think the victim has no role," remarked Dukhail, "but some psychologists think the child is the main cause of his own abuse." Youngsters prone to abuse are those due to unwanted pregnancies, those born deformed or premature, "difficult," or "slow" children, and those at the end of a line

of quick succession of pregnancies.

The mother finds herself with more than she can handle. They become like the old woman in the English nursery rhyme: "She had so many children she didn't know what to do ... she spanked them all soundly and put them to bed."

Clearly frustration plays a role in child abuse. It is when a mother is at her wits end that child abuse occurs.

"Neglect is the other side of child abuse," said the psychologist, who got his Ph.D. from the University of Arizona. "When parents try their best, but get no positive results, they unintentionally 'forget' the child."

What can be done to stop it? In Great Britain, there are field visits to new mothers, and in Denmark, child care centers are licensed. Other ideas that have been tried are a hotline for parents on the verge of harming a child, and the organization "Parents Anonymous" for parents who in the past harmed their children and don't want to repeat it. Dukhail suggested that careful observation of behaviour in homes where child abuse might occur will enable the observer to see the immediate reasons for the abuse.

Dukhail warned "We should not be driven by our anxiety or fear of committing abuse ourselves into thinking it is in the corner of every home; at the same time we should not resign our responsibilities as parents."

In an animated question and answer session which followed his talk, Dukhail urged parents to teach their children that "crying will not pay."

When Mom picks up a crying baby, she is teaching him he'll be rewarded (by being picked up) for crying. In turn the parent get rewarded by the child (the child stops wailing). If Mom waits five minutes and then picks up the child, he has learned to cry for five minutes. In the long run, letting a child (who is not hungry or wet or in pain) cry it out is for his own good. Not picking up a crying child will lower the frequency of his crying.

Male ploy backfires

Women control Bogota

By Geoffrey Matthews

BOGOTA — A few weeks ago members of the crisis-ridden, bankrupt, corrupt, inefficient, male-run government of Colombia's Narino province met in Pasto, the local capital, and voted into office their first woman governor.

It may have been a cynical male ploy: let the opposite sex take the blame for the bureaucratic mess. Or it may have been a publicity stunt: Narino is one of Colombia's most neglected provinces and news of its first woman governor won some rare headlines in the Bogota press.

Whatever the motive, it has started a petticoat revolution in this machista country.

When news of her appointment was announced, Mrs. Leonor Ortiz de Nicholls was told by a taxi driver who didn't recognize her: "Have you heard — we've just got our

first woman governor? I'm not bothered. The men will manage her."

"That was the general view: She, like the odd women governors who have occasionally served in other provinces, would be simply a token female official."

Mrs. Ortiz de Nicholls soon showed she was nobody's stooge. As soon as she took office, she filed eight of the remaining top 17 posts in the government with other women.

That made a straight 9-9 male-female split but since the governor has a casting vote, the women can rightly claim to be in charge.

Furthermore, all the important posts, including the treasury, have gone to women. This in Narino, or anywhere else in Colombia, spells revolution.

Narino's governors do not traditionally survive very long. Over the last seven years, governors have served for an average of only nine months.

Did you know?

The English language is dominated by males

By Y. Tahir

Language, more than any other form of expression is a truer index of a society's hopes, thoughts and feelings — above all it reflects the prejudices of the people.

The extreme bias shown in English against women betrays the male domination of the language. This is best revealed through the study of English genders. It is remarkable that out of all the words and terms used for describing women, almost none are complimentary.

By itself, even the term 'the female of the species' is not without adverse connotations. This term is used only when satire or ridicule is intended. Why don't we come across the term 'the male of the species'? Because only the female has to be singled out.

Some of the feminine genders taken from the animal world, are indiscriminately applied when it comes to describing women. Women become "vested vessels" of all actual and imagined bad qualities ascribed to certain animals. But when it comes to a man all the evils mysteriously vanish. To call a man "a lion" is to praise him, "a hungry tigress" is not so complimentary. The proper feminine gender of "dog" is a glaring example, the word "bitch". But, through overuse and abuse this word has been so much shorn of its original meanings that it can no longer, with propriety, be applied to a she-dog, which mercifully has been absolved of all that her counterpart in the human world is accused of.

Conversely, the word "dog" when applied to "the male of species" doesn't evoke any of the intense hatred or contempt that the other word does. Most often this is an expression of pity; at worst it is only a mild condemnation of a worthless fellow. But when it comes to expressing some real hatred against another man, the feminine gender of dog finds no equal.

Or consider the word "shrew". Unfortunately, everybody, through too bitter personal experiences, knows what it means. Few people seem to realize that this word originally meant an animal — a species that does not have only the females. But this meaning is confined to the books of nature only; or if you actually have a share in or around the house. (There you go again!) Here a question arises, why is it that the wife is always the shrew and never the husband?

Obviously, quarrelsomeness cannot be the sole monopoly of women. Or is it that men are free from it?

That brings us to another oft-repeated term "a nagging wife". Notwithstanding the chauvinistic domination of the English language by the male, it is by no means rare to catch the sight of a "nagging husband". But the term is never used. No one seems to care what the wife of such a husband is made to endure!

And there we have the famous "a hen-pecked husband". A man who is "pecked" probably deserves it. The fact that such a man, if not under the thumb of his wife, will find some other thumb to be under, is conveniently lost sight of. The same must be true in the case of women. But there is no parallel term to describe a "pecked" woman.

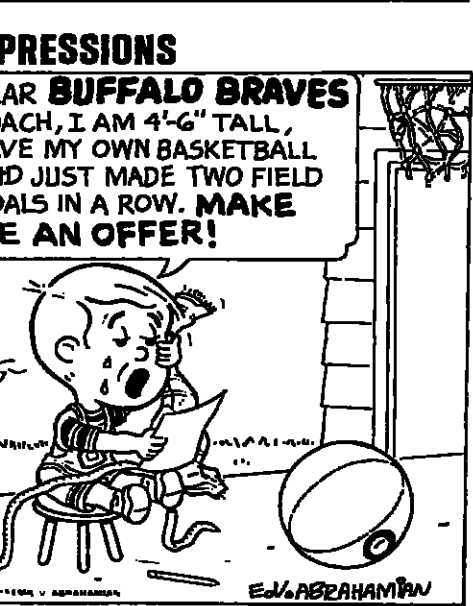
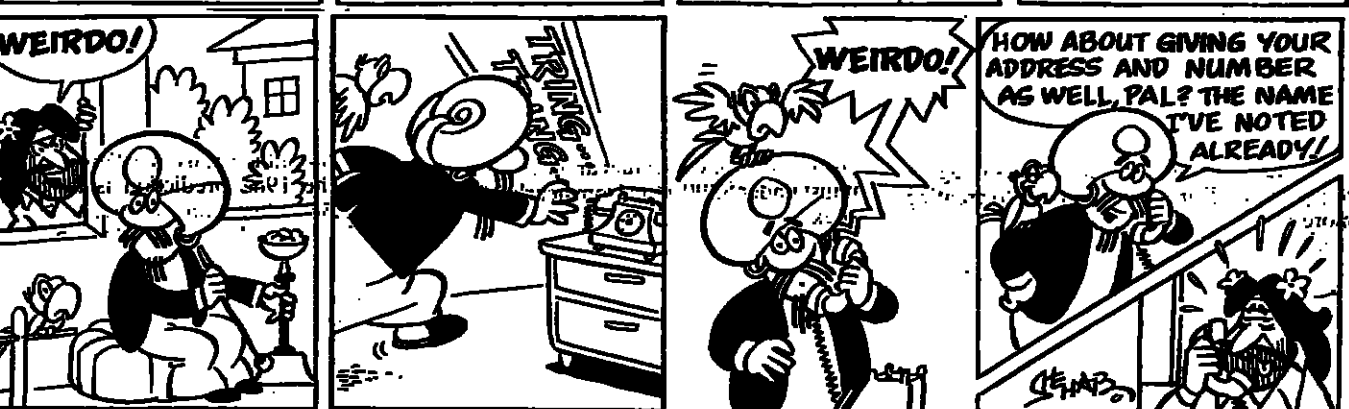
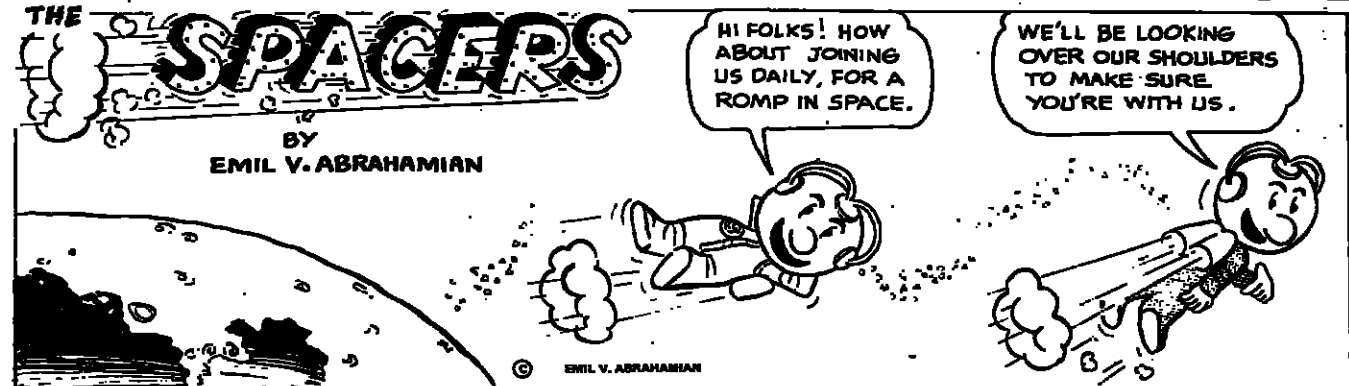
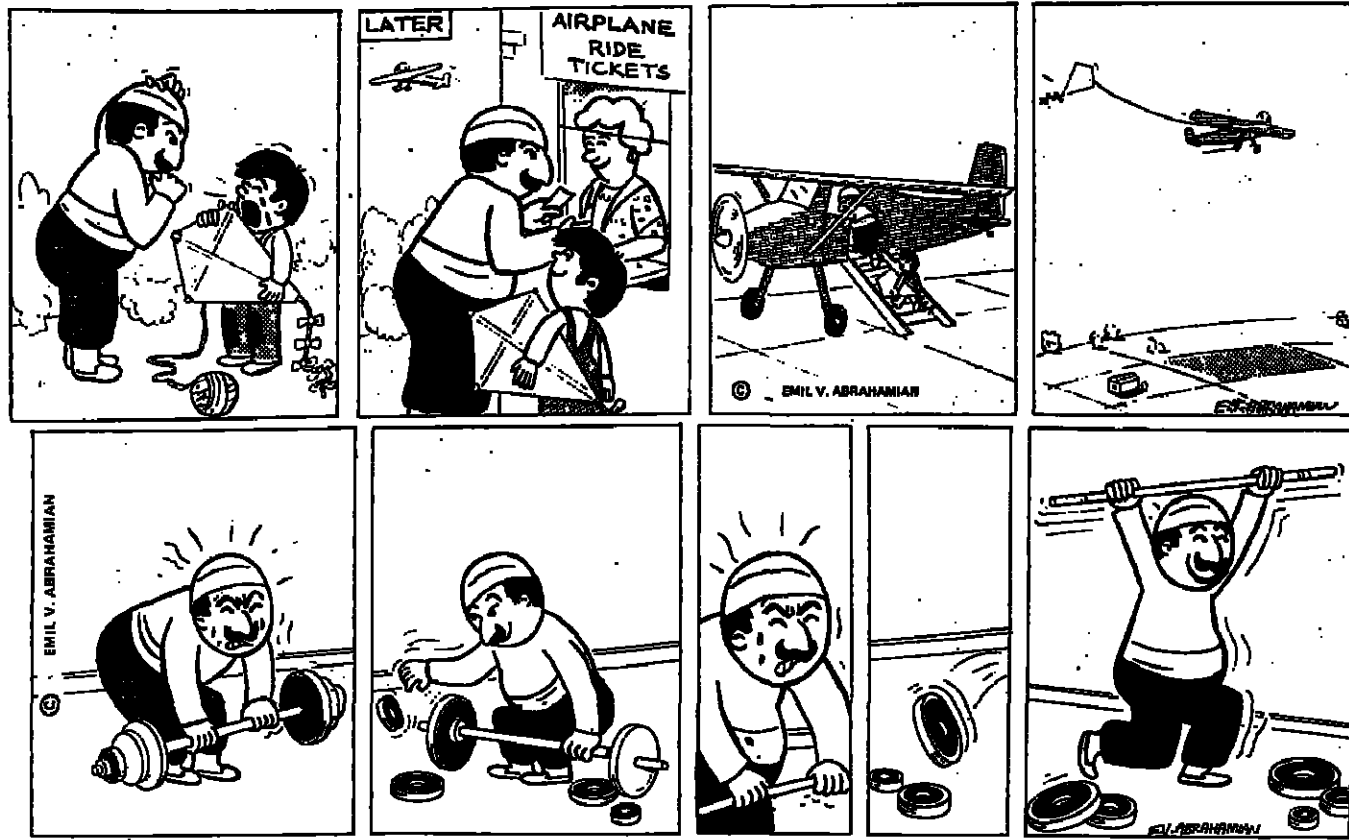
Even the seemingly innocent word "woman" is not devoid of other meanings. Any man can refer to his wife as "my woman" as he would refer to other things he owns. Or in anger, "Woman! hold your tongue!" The uses of this word are many and their meanings varied. The word "man" is not so much charged with the shades of meanings.

English is rich in words that condemn, demean or belittle women. Read any random samples of English and you will find a lot of familiar words which spare neither the young women nor the old — hag, virago, slut, slattern, hussy etc. are only a few of these. Words like "petticoat, skirt, better-half etc." merely condescend, if they don't satirize women.

Except, perhaps, the home (there, too, their cooking is ridiculed) women have to put up with undeserved jokes in all the fields and professions where they work. Consider one example only — the case of women-drivers. In the absence of any authentic study, it is difficult to say with certainty whether women-drivers cause any more accidents than their male counterparts; but the impression persists.

This extreme bias against the "fair sex" in the English — speaking countries explains why the women's lib movements are so active there. Such movements don't seem to be necessary in other language areas. One simple reason: In many other languages it is not easy to find words that condemn the women only and spare the man.

All cartoons on this page are exclusively prepared for Arab News Friday edition.



BUT, MOM, JUST IMAGINE YOUR OWN TROUBLES IF I BECOME A TERRORIST TENDING TO HI-JACKING AND HOLDING UP SOME EMBASSIES!

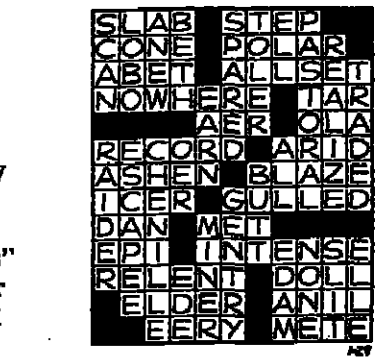
arab news Calendar

SAUDI ARABIA	Bahrain Channel 55	6:00 Dallah
9:00 Quran	6:05 Lanchry Children	8:55 Islamic Horizons
9:30 Quran	6:30 Thirti Stories	9:30 A Man Called Somo
10:00 Quran	7:00 News	10:00 World News
10:30 Quran	7:30 Caudill Cinema	10:30 News Panorama
11:00 Quran	7:55 Avengers	11:00 Kung Fu
11:30 Quran	8:45 Documentary	12:00 Closedown
12:00 Quran	9:45 Tomorrow's Programs	9:45 Upstairs Downstairs
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99:00 Quran	96:30 Quran	96:30 Quran
99:30 Quran	97:00 Quran	97:00 Quran
100:00 Quran	97:30 Quran	97:30 Quran

Crossword

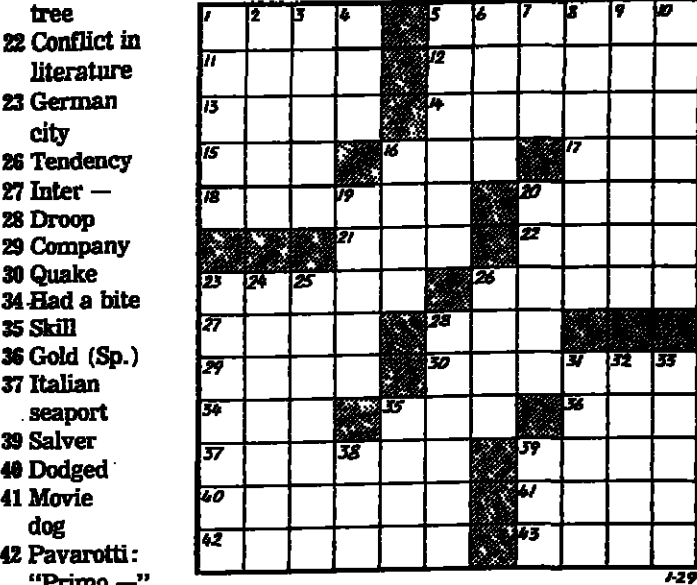
by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS
1 Indonesian island
5 Curled, as a snake
11 In the thick of
12 Actress Dahl
13 Without (Lat.)
14 Bully tree
15 Medieval shield
16 Coolidge
17 Sheep tick
18 Student's study
20 Uncover
21 Brazilian tree
22 Conflict in literature
23 German city
26 Tendency
27 Inter -
28 Droop
29 Company
30 Quake
34 Had a bite
35 Skill
36 Gold (Sp.)
37 Italian seaport
38 Salver
40 Dodged
41 Movie dog
42 Pavarotti: "Primo"



Yesterday's Answer

31 Noted inventor
32 Speedy
33 Queenly
34 City of Manasseh
35 Words from a witness
36 Knock



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES
UJIPZUQ NZHH FLFE MF
TIIFCOIFS ZB THH OJVVZMHF
JMRFAIZJUV CKVI MF BZEVI
JLFEAJCF - V. RJPVJU
Yesterday's Cryptquote: OUR JOY MAKES THE CLOUDIEST DAY GLAD, AND OUR GRIEF FINDS NIGHT IN THE SUNNIEST SKY. - JOSEPH PARKER

Contract Bridge

B. Jay Becker

Bidding Quiz

You are South in each of the following three hands. What would you bid where the question mark appears?

1. ♠KQ75 ♥AK873 ○ - ♣KQ94
South West North East
1♥ Pass 1NT Pass
?

2. ♠72 ♥KQ8 ○53 ♣AKQJ73
South West North East
1♠ Pass 1♣ Pass
2♣ ?

3. ♠AQ852 ♥83 ○AKJ4 ♣K10
South West North East
1♠ Pass 3♣ Pass
?

1. Two spades. This rebid - called reverse bidding - shows a very promising hand and strongly urges partner to bid again. Whenever the opening bidder names two touching suits in reverse order (that is, when the lower-ranking suit is named first), he indicates at least 17 points. The plan is to go on to game if partner supports hearts or spades, and to bid three clubs if partner's rebid is two notrump.

2. Three notrump. One important principle of bidding is that whenever you underbid at one point you try to compensate for it by making a strong bid later on. Similarly, if you make an early overbid, you try to compensate for it by bidding weakly later on.

3. Four diamonds. There is a good chance for a slam, and the best way of trying to reach it is by bidding four diamonds. You should expect partner to have 13 to 15 points and at least four trumps for his jump raise, but whether you can make a slam depends mostly on the nature of North's values. For example, he may have one of these three types of hands:

1. ♠KJ84 ♥AQ72 ○63 ♠A83
2. ♠K763 ♥AJ9 ○Q7 ♣Q85
3. ♠K764 ♥QJ75 ○10 ♣AQ92

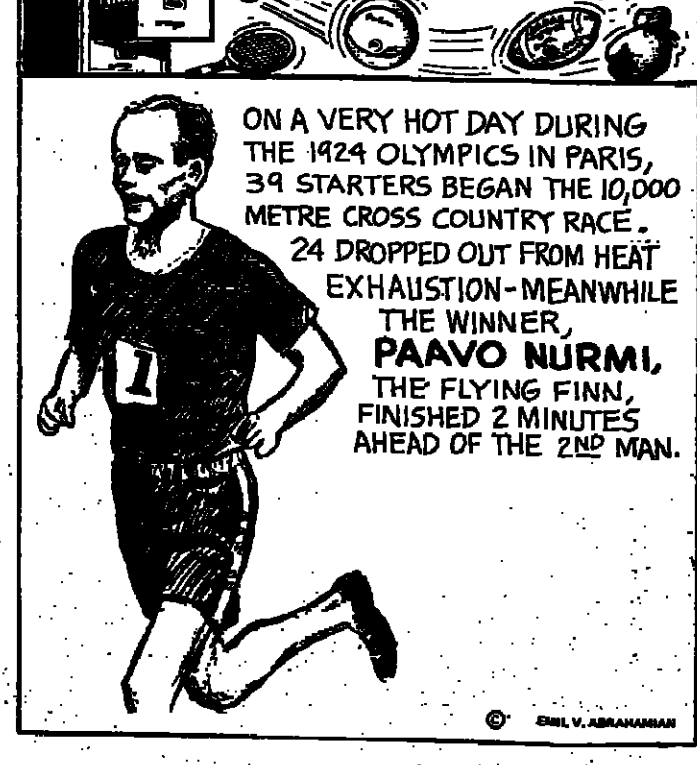
With the first two hands, he'd probably bid four hearts to show the ace and you could bid six spades directly over the cuebid. With the third hand, North would bid four spades - he's not strong enough to go into the five level to show the ace of clubs - and you'd pass, thus avoiding a bad slam.

THE SPORTS FILE

by E.V. ABRAHAMIAN

ON A VERY HOT DAY DURING THE 1924 OLYMPICS IN PARIS, 39 STARTERS BEGAN THE 10,000 METRE CROSS COUNTRY RACE.

24 DROPPED OUT FROM HEAT EXHAUSTION-MEANWHILE THE WINNER, PAAVO NURMI, FINISHED 2 MINUTES AHEAD OF THE 2ND MAN.



Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake
FOR FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1982

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈
Be careful with those who promise more than they can deliver. You'll hear some big talk now. Travel and academic interests are favored.
TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉
Avoid unrealistic career ventures. Do further research on investment matters. Don't go overboard in your personal relationships.
GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) ♊

Don't count on the assistance of others regarding a work matter. You'll make some exciting new contacts now. You're in a sympathetic mood.
CANCER (June 21 to July 21) ♋
You and a loved one may be tempted to overspend. Ingenuity brings job success, but stay clear of unsound financial investments.
LEO (July 22 to Aug. 22) ♌
Travel leads to exciting adventures. Keep home ex-

penditures to a minimum. You're often inclined to overextend your budget.
VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍
Home-based activities are favored over weekend jaunts. Away from home, you're tempted to carelessness and poor judgment.
LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) ♎
Don't overspend in an effort to impress another. Good times can be had without depleting your financial resources. Romance beckons.
SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏
Be alert for a new work opportunity. A relative will be disappointed if you don't fulfill promises. Be sure to mean what you say.
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐

Careless speech could get you in trouble. Don't be boastful or talk too much. Chance encounters lead to exciting times. Be flexible.
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑
Friends tempt you to spend beyond your means. You needn't follow another's extravagant example. Catch up with unfinished tasks.
AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒
Though new contacts are exciting, it's best not to talk business - or you'll meet with unrealistic proposals. Be closemouthed.
PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓
You'll find new ways to increase income. Someone's self-righteousness could be trying. Take what is said with a grain of salt.

9% rise proposed

EEC faces row on farm prices

BRUSSELS, Jan. 28, (R) — The 10 European Common Market states look set for a lengthy and bitter clash over price rises for eight million farmers in the European Economic Community (EEC).

Amid a continuing quarrel over the EEC's costly food subsidies, the European Commission Wednesday suggested an average nine percent increase in farm prices this year, the highest it has recommended for several years.

EEC diplomats said the proposals signalled the start of months of wrangling between EEC governments before any final decisions on how much extra the community would pay out under its system of guaranteed prices for farmers.

Britain, which has been fighting for cash rebates on its hefty payments to the EEC budget, has threatened to block any pay rise for farmers until it gets the cash. Even then it would be pushing for lower increases than those proposed by the commission, the sources said. France, Italy and Ireland however, faced with large and vocal farm populations would be seeking price rises much closer to the 16.3 percent farmers say they need.

Central to the forthcoming battle will be the commission's proposal to give the average nine percent increase to dairy farmers, along with yet unspecified suggestions to limit surplus production, the diplomats said. The EEC

produces around 20 percent more milk and butter than it needs and subsidies to dairy farmers are the single most expensive item in the community's 25 billion budget. The EEC.

Consumers pay 12.7% more

LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 28 (R) — Consumer prices rose 12.7 percent last year in the 10-country European Economic Community (EEC), the EEC statistics office said Thursday.

The rate of inflation slowed down in December, with the consumer price index for the community rising by 0.7 percent from November to December compared with an average monthly rate of about one percent in 1981, it said. On a year-to-year basis, West Germany recorded the lowest inflation rate with 6.3 percent, followed by the Netherlands at 7.4 percent and Belgium, 8.1 percent.

Ireland with 23.3 percent (for the first 11 months of the year) and Greece, with 22.5 percent had the highest rates. Other countries ranged from 12 percent for Britain, 14 percent for France and 18 percent for Italy.

which believes that high agricultural spending, accounting for more than two-thirds of the budget, is the root cause of its problems, has been pressing for new taxes on milk producers who contribute to surpluses. But more than six months of argument among member states has so far failed to bring any accord on just how they should be applied.

Meanwhile, West Germany has agreed to support a European court action to sort out the row between the European Parliament and the EEC council of ministers on the European Economic Community budget for 1982.

Confirming the decision, a government spokesman said Bonn would not withhold its 1982 budget contribution to the EEC while waiting to see whether the European court at Luxembourg would in fact hear the complaint.

The EEC foreign ministers Wednesday called on the EEC governments to agree before the weekend that the council of ministers take its quarrel with the parliament, which has been dragging on for three years, to the court.

The row centers on whether the council of ministers or the European Parliament has the last word on fixing the EEC budget, the parliament having once again exceeded the council's guidelines.

U.S. opposed to Polish debt rescheduling

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (R) — The Reagan administration said it would not reschedule Poland's debts until martial law was lifted and refused to say how lenient it might be then.

"It is too early to determine what kind of carrot might be put together," Assistant Secretary of State Robert Hormats told a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee.

He said the emphasis now, as the administration has said repeatedly, must be to put united allied economic pressure on both Poland and the Soviet Union to end martial law imposed by the Warsaw government Dec. 13.

Italy firm buying gas from Russia

ROME, Jan. 28 (AFP) — The Italian state group ENI confirmed it has provisionally contracted to buy Soviet gas, and it gave a figure of 8,000 million cubic meters per annum for 25 years starting in 1984.

The deal was concluded last October between the ENI subsidiary Snam and Soyuzgazexport.

Dollar, rial record gains

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Jan. 28 — The dollar did another one of those turnarounds in New York Wednesday night and managed to recover most of the ground it lost in Europe Wednesday. On Thursday, the European bourses reported that the dollar was holding its ground and that dealer sentiment had changed yet again about the American currency.

Eurodollar deposit rates remained firmer and there were modest gains of between 1/16 to 1/8 percent in most tenors. Dealers were encouraged to see that Federal Reserve "Fed Funds" rates had gone up back to 14 1/4 and 14 1/2 percent levels after falling off to 13 1/4 percent Wednesday. Once again, statements by members of the American administration led to the market's reassessment on dollar interest rate prospects. Treasury Secretary Regan was quoted as saying he supported a wider definition of the money supply figures, while it became clear from the President Reagan's speech to the nation that there would be no raising of taxes to help in the budget deficit. The money markets reacted by pushing up dollar interest rates.

In the local markets, rial deposit rates firmed by between 1 — 1 1/2 percent Thursday, reversing Wednesday's drop in rates, but dealing was still reported to be moderate.

The European bourses Thursday saw the dollar rise again to 2.3360 levels against the German mark after it had fallen to 2.3060 Wednesday. The British pound dropped by a cent to trade at 1.8670, while the Swiss

franc also weakened to 1.8600 from 1.8510 on Wednesday. The French franc did another huge turnaround by losing nearly 700 points in one day to trade at 5.9260 compared with 5.8630 Wednesday. The yen fell below the 230.00 level for the first time this year, to trade at 230.60 compared with 227.10 Wednesday. With Eurodollar interest rates once again seemingly on the rise, the dollar dominated the exchange markets once more. One-month Eurodollar deposit rates were quoted at 14 1/2 — 14 3/4 percent, but the longer tenors were firmer at 15 13/16 — 15 15/16 for the one year tenor.

Rial deposit rates also firmed taking the one-month JIBOR bid-offer rate to 13 — 13 1/2 percent Thursday, from opening levels of 11 1/2 — 12 1/4 percent earlier in the day. On Wednesday the same tenor had closed at 12 — 12 1/2 percent. The short-dated funds also went up taking week-fixed rates to 12 1/2 — 13 1/4 percent from opening levels of 11 1/2 — 12 percent. Overnight funds were available at 11 — 12 percent. The longer periods were stable at 13 1/4 — 14 1/4 percent, but few transactions were reported there. On the local exchanges, spot rial/dollar rates were moderately firm all day Thursday, being quoted at 3.4195-05 levels.

Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	383.75
Paris	378.34
Frankfurt	381.50
Zurich	383.50
Hong Kong	383.00

Inflation dips to 16% in Italy

ROME, Jan. 28 (R) — Italy's inflation rate fell to 16.3 percent in the second half of last year and the balance of payments deficit also improved, Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreatta told a parliamentary meeting.

But the country's long-awaited economic recovery would have to wait until the latter half of this year and a fall in interest rates from current 20-per-cent levels would have to accompany it rather than anticipate it, the minister said Wednesday.

Inflation is showing some response to the government's restrictive monetary policy, having averaged 19.6 percent on an annual basis for the previous half-year.

The balance of payments deficit improved to 2,000 billion lire (\$1.6 billion) in the second half of 1981 compared with a first-half imbalance of 7,000 billion lire (\$5.6 billion). But with the world economy likely to recover only slowly from recession, the Italian government is scaling down its predictions for growth. Gross domestic product is expected to rise one percent during 1982, not two percent as forecast last autumn, Andreatta said.

In a related development, Australia's inflation jumped into double figures last year to 11.3 percent, according to official statistics released Thursday. The 1981 figure, measured by the consumer price index, compared with 9.3 percent in the previous year.

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said Wednesday night that inflation was the main threat to Australia's growth and he called for a wage pause after a series of big pay settlements negotiated at the end of 1981.

Thatcher aide rules out reflationary budget

LOF, Jan. 28 (Agencies) — The Conservative government will hold firm to its economic policy, despite more than three million officially out of work, because "there can be no turning back now," employment secretary Norman Tebbit told Parliament, ahead of Thursday's government meeting on the budget due on March 9.

"A wave of self-indulgence would be economic madness," he declared. "The signs are that the economy is growing, that the returns for the efforts and hardship are coming through." He pointed to improved company productivity and increased efficiency in the private sector.

There was no question of an overall boost to activity through reflation measures, he said, in defiance of some cabinet members who want up to 3,000 million pounds to be injected into the economy to get it going. Business leaders generally want reflationary measures, and the Trades Union Congress (TUC) proposes an injection of 8,000 million pounds or 4.5 percent of the gross national product. The Labor opposition party wants government investment in building and public works as part of an overall plan to bring down the unemployment rate, now one in eight of the workforce.

According to parliamentary sources, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has been telling some conservative members of parliament to expect a neutral budget. Tebbit said there were hopeful signs of economic recovery and added: "to throw all that away... in the mistaken belief that the softer option is better would be folly."

Meanwhile, 100 Conservative backbench members of Parliament Wednesday rallied to

the government's cause, signing a letter to Mrs Thatcher opposing reflation. It was Tebbit who Tuesday announced a record high of more than three million unemployed in Britain, provoking more calls to reflate the economy and to create jobs to reduce dole queues.

Earlier Wednesday, the opposition Labor Party unveiled a three-point plan which, it said, would be a first step toward putting Britain back on the road to full employment. The package includes public investment, emergency job-training measures and improved benefit payments.

Tebbit told the House of Commons: "The signs are that the economy is growing, the returns for the efforts and hardship are coming through."

Mrs. Thatcher was sitting beside Tebbit as

Western summit set in June

PARIS, Jan. 28 (R) — France announced Thursday that this year's summit meeting of leaders on the world's major non-communist industrial states will be held from June 4 to 6 at the 17th century Palace of Versailles south-west of Paris.

The announcement followed what diplomatic sources said had been several weeks of efforts by French officials to persuade the other leaders to agree to an early June date for the gathering, the eighth in a series which began in 1975.

Attending the meeting, according to an announcement from the office of President Francois Mitterrand, will be leaders of the seven states which have attended in the past — Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States.

The European Economic Community (EEC) will also be independently represented. Officials here said France had asked for the main theme of the summit to be the problems of steadily rising unemployment in the developed countries and instabilities.

U.S. economy shows bounce

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP) — The United States economy showed an upturn in December for the first time since July, giving new evidence that an end to the recession may be in sight, government figures indicated Thursday.

The Commerce Department reported that its index of leading indicators climbed 0.6 percent last month after falling in six of the seven previous months as the nation slid into recession.

The index is designed to show directions the economy is likely to move in the next few months. It was the second encouraging report this week, following Commerce Department figures showing a December increase in factory orders for new durable goods.

The new report said a December increase in building permits for future construction was the biggest contributing factor to the overall increase in the leading indicators index.

LONDON, Jan. 28 (R) — It has been blamed for suicides, riots, insomnia and marriage breakdowns, and more than three million Britons are suffering from it. The scourge is unemployment, now affecting more people in Britain than during the worst years of the Great Depression of the 1930s.

The number of jobless breached the three-million mark for the first time this week, the Conservative government putting the figure at 3,070,621, or 12.7 percent of the workforce.

This tops the 1932 peak of 2.9 million, although the unemployment rate then was greater because the British workforce was smaller.

Losing, or fear of losing, jobs has elbowed out inflation as the main worry of the ordinary Briton. "In my constituency I see more and more people who believe they will never work again," said opposition Labor parliamentary Joe Dean, noting a common fear of the jobless.

Hugh Dykes, a member of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's party, conceded: "The danger is that the recession is becoming entrenched and the rise in unemployment is irreversible."

Unemployment has come under the spotlight as never before. Psychiatrist Leonard Fagin studied 20 jobless families for the government and concluded they were more

prone to depression, insomnia, and marriage breakdown. The Samaritans, a charity which tries to help suicide-prone people, reports that most of the people it deals with nowadays are likely to be out of work — and young.

While the high rate of unemployment has held wage levels in check, joblessness is hurting social causes. Feminist groups say it is hindering the drive to equal opportunities for women.

Housing societies are helping some 6,000 home owners unable to meet their loan payments because they have lost jobs. A London fur dealer blamed his bankruptcy on the recession, saying: "With so many people unemployed and having problems, the affluent don't want to be seen flaunting their wealth." More ominous is the part played by youth unemployment in the riots which hit inner cities last July. In some run-down areas, especially ones with big black communities, up to half the youths have no jobs.

Unemployment is an emotional issue in Britain, where many families still have haunting memories of the 1930s and job marches. Images of pathetic, cloth-capped workless men trudging toward London linger with the older generation.

In 1966, only 300,000 were out of work, one tenth of today's level. Joblessness has doubled since Mrs. Thatcher came to power in May 1979 preaching fiscal restraint to curb

Spot oil prices drop sharply

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 28 (R) — The oil glut sent prices down sharply on the spot, non-contract market this week, signalling new problems for several OPEC members struggling to find buyers.

Rotterdam and London operators said Arabian light crude was offered at 50 U.S. cents below the Saudi Arabian government price of \$34 a barrel, which is the 'benchmark' on which OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) aligns all its official, long-term contract prices.

Most OPEC crude sells under contract but the performance of the small volume moved on the free market, where refiners make up shortages, acts as an oil industry barometer. Traders said the Saudi Arabian crude found few buyers at a 50-cent discount.

Buyers wanted another dollar off the price. Premium Libya's and British North Sea crudes were quoted at discounts of a dollar to \$2.40. Spot dealers trade chiefly in refined products and one London broker said Thursday the price for these "has gone from bad to worse." Rotterdam market sources had gasoil, used for diesel fuel and heating, down at just under \$290 a ton from nearly \$320 last week.

Rotterdam market sources attributed the drop mainly to the presence of large cargoes of Soviet gasoil, more abundant than usual for the time of year. The Kremlin seemed to have seen an opening to earn hard currency from gasoil sales in the recent cold snap in northwest Europe, London industry sources said.

On the London petroleum exchange, which trades in gasoil for future delivery, prices Thursday morning recorded the sharpest fall in the first hour of trading since the exchange opened last April, March future

prices fell eight dollars a ton. The London sources said Algeria, Libya, Kuwait and Iran were the OPEC countries that seemed in most difficulty trying to raise contract crude oil sales to desired levels in the current glut, which results from a recession-led slump in oil demand.

Japanese steel exports slump

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (R) — Japan's steel exports will fall to their lowest level for nine years this year because of the global slump and increased competition from countries like South Korea, Venezuela and Taiwan, an industry survey reported Thursday.

The Japan Iron and Steel Exporters Association said its overseas sales in 1982 would drop to 28.8 million tons, with shipments to North America down by about six percent. Report said exports had fallen for the past five years after reaching a peak of 37.04 million tons in 1976.

The 1982 prediction is the lowest since 25.56 million tons in 1973. Steel is Japan's biggest single export after vehicles and last year's sales were worth about \$17 billion, a record.

Kuwait blacklists more companies

KUWAIT, Jan. 28 (AP) — The Kuwait Bureau for the Boycott of Israel is blacklisting the Sun Hing company of Singapore for violating the rules of the Arab boycott of the Jewish state, according to an official statement issued Thursday.

The bureau also blacklisted the Cadbury Confectionery Malaysia, Sendin Berhad, a Malaysian firm, and all its subsidiaries and sister firms, the announcement said.

The bureau also decided to extend the ban on the French car manufacturing firm Renault to apply to its French subsidiary Automobiles M. Barlet, the statement said.

The Kuwaiti office removed from the blacklist the Turkish ship *Costan Yagci* and said that the Greek ship *Lilika* will continue to be blacklisted under its new name *Euro-pan Faith*.

Food cost up in Poland from Feb. 1

VIENNA, Jan. 28 (AP) — Government authorities in Warsaw approved the largest price hikes in recent Polish history, a move that will raise the cost of foodstuffs for the average Pole by between 200 and 300 percent, Warsaw radio reported.

According to the radio's evening broadcasts, the long expected price increases were given final approval by Poland's council of ministers and set to go into effect on Feb. 1.

The current combination of sharp price

hikes and severe shortages have led to demonstrations that toppled Communist leaders in the country's past, and are seen as a test of Poland's martial law rulers.

The new prices include a doubling and in some cases a tripling in the subsidized cost of milk, meat, butter, sugar and other staples. Since the price hikes were first proposed earlier this month, Poland's official media have repeatedly stressed the need for such increases in an apparent attempt to diffuse possible public reactions against them.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 p.m. Thursday, SAMA			
	Cash	Transfer	
Bahraini Dinar	9.00	9.08	
Bangladesh Taka	—	15.20	
Belgian Franc (1,000)	—	286.00	
Canadian Dollar	147.25	147.05	
Deutsche Mark (100)	134.50	134.10	
French Franc (100)	3.50	3.93	
Emirate Dirham (100)	93.00	93.15	
French Franc (100)	58.00	57.90	
Greek Drachma (1,000)	32.00	31.40	
Indian Rupee (100)	—	37.35	
Iranian Rial (100)	—	—	
Israeli Dinar	6.50	—	
Italian Lira (10,000)	27.60	27.40	
Japanese Yen (1,000)	—	14.85	
Jordanian Dinar	10.02	9.94	
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.07	12.04	
Lebanese Lira (100)	72.25	71.95	
Moroccan Dirham (100)	60.50	63.25	
Pakistan Rupee (100)	—	33.00	
Philippine Peso (100)	—	41.95	
Pound Sterling	6.42	6.40	
Qatari Riyal (100)	94.00	94.05	
Singapore Dollar (100)	—	164.60	
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	—	34.50	
Sri Lankan Rupee (100)	184.50	184.30	
Syrian Lira (1,000)	58.70	63.50	
Turkish Lira (1,000)	3.429	3.422	
U.S. Dollar	75.00	74.90	
Yemeni Rial (100)	—	—	

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6428932, Jeddah.

BRIEFS

PARIS, (AFP) — New Delhi's leading hotels are to be equipped with electronic telephone exchanges from France in time for the Asian Games next November, under the contract announced here Thursday. Thomson-CSF said it will supply them with 18 private telephone exchanges totalling 14,000 lines.

BEIRUT, (AFP) — Japan has decided to increase its cash contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) this year by \$1 million, bringing the annual Japanese total (goods, services, cash) to \$7 million, according to an UNRWA communique issued here Tuesday night.

LAGOS, (AP) — Egypt and Nigeria signed a wide-ranging trade and agricultural agreement here Wednesday, the news agency of Nigeria reported. The agency said

the agreement provides "for cooperation in agriculture, agro-allied industries, petroleum and the establishment of joint industrial, commercial and technical enterprises."

CAIRO, (AP) — Hilton International Company Wednesday officially opened its largest hotel in the eastern hemisphere, the 900-room, 35-story Ramses Hilton towering over the Nile. Curt R. Strand, president of the chain, told a news conference that the setback to tourism caused by the assassination of President Anwar Sadat last Oct. 6.

TOKYO, (R) — Japan's Suzuki Motor Company said it had reached basic agreement with Land Rover Santana of Spain to make and sell Suzuki's Jimny model, a mini four-wheel drive vehicle. Jimny is the best-selling jeep-type vehicle in Japan, the export version has a 1,000 cc engine.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tenders No.	Tender Price (\$SR)	Closing Date
Western Province Municipal and Rural Affairs Department	Building reservoirs in Al-Layth	51/M	500	23-2-1982
Information Ministry	Cleaning of Riyadh Information Center	—	300	9-2-82
"	Cleaning of Jeddah Information Center	—	30	16-2-82
Saudia	Improvement and decoration of Saudia's office in Buraidah	—	—	2-2-82

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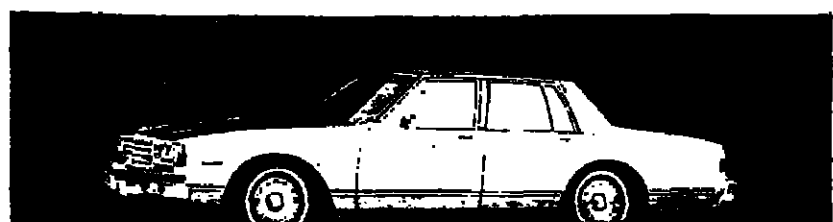
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International

الجمعة ٢٤ ربيع الثاني ١٤٠٧ هـ

Elections next month

Irish coalition falls over tax increases

DUBLIN, Jan. 28 (Agencies) — Ireland's six-month-old minority government collapsed Wednesday night after narrowly losing a budget vote. New elections will be held next month. The center-left coalition fell when parliament rejected by just one vote its budget proposals for sweeping tax increases, meant to reduce the government's dependence on foreign borrowing.

The opposition Fianna Fail Party won the vote by 82-81 when several independents, arguing that the budget was too tough on the less well-off, deserted the government. In the budget speech that prompted the downfall, Finance Minister John Bruton said he intended to increase value added tax, the main levy on goods sold in shops, from 15 to 18 percent for essentials. Taxes on cigarettes, petrol and cars were also to rise sharply.

President Patrick Hillery had dissolved parliament and called an election for Feb. 18, the government said. Opinion polls put the coalition neck and neck with the Fianna Fail although Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald leads the opposition's Charles Haughey in opinion polls.

At a press conference after his parliamentary defeat, Dr. Fitzgerald said he had no regrets about the budget and was happy to fight an election on it. "The issues are straightforward — they center on the government's finances and the steps needed to deal with them."

He said he would not change any part of the financial package, asserted the government had inherited a horrifying situation from its predecessors and added, "living with it since has been a nightmare."

Although both Dr. Fitzgerald and Haughey, who was prime minister before last June's election, have enjoyed good relations with London, the new election comes at an awkward time for Britain's Northern Ireland Minister Jim Prior.

The budget proposals would have entailed sweeping price increases on a whole range of basic consumer items, including 18 percent

on clothing and shoes, 11 percent on cigarettes, and 6 percent on gasoline (petrol). Other proposals were an increase of 20 percent on telephone and postal charges, a special tax on overseas holidays and a reduction in subsidies on butter and milk. A new system of income tax, promised during the last election campaign and designed to reduce average taxation from 35 to 25 percent, was postponed because of the economic situation.

The coalition composed of 65 members of parliament belonging to the prime minister's Fine Gael Party and 15 Labor M.P.s, won a razor-thin majority over the moderate Fianna Fail Party in the general election on June 11 last year and its survival in office was dependent on the support of a handful of independents. In the crucial vote Wednesday night, one man made all the difference, Jim Kenny, independent Socialist member for Limerick — a strong opponent of the slash in butter and milk subsidies — decided to vote against the government.

The outcome of the election on Feb. 18 seemed uncertain at this stage and the new prime minister could be either Fitzgerald or Charles Haughey.

The general election will also provide a popularity test in the Irish Republic for the Irish Republican Army (IRA) which has been fighting an anti-British guerrilla war in Northern Ireland.

Two IRA prisoners, detained in Belfast's Maze Prison, were elected to the dail in a surprise result last June. One of them, Kieran Doherty, died in August after 73 days of a hunger strike against the conditions in which Republican prisoners were held. He was the eighth of 10 IRA hunger strikers to die during the protest which started with the death of Bobby Sands in May.

A possible return to power of the present opposition leader Charles Haughey could sour relations with Britain, according to observers. Haughey has been a severe critic of the policy of closer relations developed between the governments of Fitzgerald and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.



Agha Shahi hopeful on Indian talks

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 28 (AP) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, on the eve of his departure for India, said Thursday that conclusion of a proposed "no-war" pact between the two military rivals could change the strategic situation in the region.

"It could be the starting point of a whole new ball game," he told a news conference, called to explain the Pakistani stance during Shahi's upcoming talks in New Delhi, to last four days. The foreign minister said Islamabad was attaching great importance to the initial talks on a non-aggression agreement, suggested several times since 1949, "which we hope would lay the foundation of lasting peace and open a new chapter of good neighborly relations."

India and Pakistan have fought three wars since 1947 when they were partitioned from British India. Reflecting the seriousness with which the Pakistani side is viewing the talks, Shahi will be accompanied by Lt. Gen. K.M. Arif, president Gen. Muhammad Zia Ul-Haq's chief of staff and one of the most influential regime figures.

He hotly denied assertions by some Indians that the pact, proposed by Pakistan last September, is a trap or a deception aimed at facilitating the supply of arms from the United States. The Reagan administration has concluded a \$3.2 billion aid and arms credits package with Zia's regime. "These and other baseless comments and observations must be deplored as irresponsible expressions of deep-seated prejudice and misunderstanding," he agreed upon. Shahi said that the pact could change the regional security situation and possibly lead to other understandings. He did not elaborate.

Nuclear issues were not on the agenda, but the Pakistani side would be willing to discuss them, Shahi said. Asked how the inclusion of two military men, Arif and retired Lt. Gen. Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, currently ambassador to France, affected his role in the talks, the foreign minister answered sharply: "I have full authority in my person to negotiate."

Shahi made clear that the proposed pact would not touch on the Kashmir territorial dispute, long a matter of bilateral contention. It would not "add to or subtract from" the 1972 Simla agreement, which called for a process of peaceful negotiations to resolve the issue. "We proceed to New Delhi in full awareness of the nature of the problems and difficulties which have bedeviled our bilateral relationship" for 35 years, he said.

Privy Council ruling sought on New Zealand crash case

WELLINGTON, New Zealand Jan. 28 (AFP) — A mounting political and legal controversy here over a tragic Antarctic air disaster two years ago will be taken to the Privy Council in Britain, the highest court of appeal under New Zealand law.

Judge Peter Mahon Thursday said he would take the issue to the appeal court in a bid to resolve the controversy which rose out of his conclusion that the national carrier Air New Zealand was guilty of "planned deception" and had told its inquiry into the crash an "orchestrated litany of lies." The crash of an Air New Zealand DC-10 into Mount Erebus in the Antarctic in November 1979, killing all 257 on board, was one of the world's worst air disasters. It has become a central political theme here because Air New Zealand is a government-owned airline.

In other developments Thursday, the chief inspector of air accidents criticized the judge's findings, and an insurance company letter hinting at a cover-up by the airline was leaked to the press. An appeal court here found the judge had exceeded his powers and breached natural justice in finding Air New Zealand

executives had lied to his commission. It added the "litany of lies" statement should never have been made by Mahon.

"I will be asking them (the Privy Council) to uphold that I was entitled to make a finding on the credibility of witnesses," Mahon said. "It is a matter of general law and great importance for all future royal commissions in New Zealand." He has refused to "even bother to raise" the question of who had lied to his inquiry unless it was reconvened.

Prime Minister Robert Muldoon who has accepted the judge's resignation, said the judge could, however, divulge the names of officials who had allegedly lied without legal protection against defamation. Before he joined the high court bench, Mahon won an appeal case before the Privy Council as a barrister saving Europe Oil (NZ) Ltd \$8 million in government taxes.

The letter leaked to the press was from a solicitor representing Lloyds of London. Addressed to other Air New Zealand insurers in the United States, Britain and Japan, it said "there had been considerable modification of certain proposals for evidence" to be presented by the airline to the Mahon inquiry.

Indian secessionist front to revive attacks

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28 (R) — A breakdown in talks between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government and the secessionist Mizo National Front (MNF) again has focused attention on India's troubled northeastern corner bordering China, Burma and Bangladesh.

MNF leader Dai Deng said in New Delhi last week that the ceasefire agreed to in 1980 between his armed guerrillas and government security forces would probably be called off. The government, which reimposed a ban on the MNF last Wednesday, has arrested more than 100 MNF supporters in Mizoram and tightened security in the hilly territory. The government said Dai Deng had been using talks with officials in Delhi as a cover to build up his underground organization and cited a number of recent attacks on security forces in Mizoram.

Lal Deng, who formed the MNF 16 years ago to fight for independence from India, told the Press Trust of India (PTI) that the government had held negotiations only for the surrender of the MNF. "This was not acceptable to us," he said.

Mizoram, a rugged territory of 20,700 sq kms lies next to the Indian state of Manipur where another insurgency conflict is going on. Several secessionist groups have been waging an independence war there, among them the People's Liberation Army (PLA), the People's Revolutionary Army of Kanglepak (PREPAK) and the so-called Red Army and its offshoots.

The insurgents in Manipur stepped up their activities last year and dozens of guerrillas

and security personnel have camps in northern Burma where Burmese insurgents have been a traditional ally of Indian rebels. The bases of the Kachin Independent Army of Burma are also used by insurgents from another northeastern Indian state, Nagaland.

Like some of the Naga rebels, the leaders of Manipur's PLA are Chinese-trained although China, anxious to improve relations with New Delhi, has insisted over the last three years that it is no longer arming and training Indian rebels. The Indian Army mounted a big offensive against the PLA in Manipur two years ago but admitted it was not getting the help it would like from the local police and people. The local police is manned entirely by Manipuris who tend to look on the army as outsiders.

The state of about one million people was declared a disturbed area in September, 1980, and sporadic fighting has been going on there since. The situation in Nagaland, scene of the heaviest guerrilla fighting in northeast India, has been quiet in recent months although Naga rebels were active last year in attacks from bases inside Burma.

In one attack last May, seven Indian soldiers were killed and three wounded by Naga rebels. There were also clashes between a Naga group supporting Naga leader Z.A. Phizo, who lives in exile in London, and a more radical faction known as the Issak-Huivah group. Most Naga guerrillas laid down their arms in a peace accord with the central government in 1975 after bloody fighting.

But the Issak-Huivah group and other

hardliners refused to accept the accord and have continued operations from the Burmese border area. Alongside the insurgencies in the north-east, anti-immigrant agitation was dragged on in the state of Assam for two years. The agitation, in which at least 300 persons have died, has been mounted by students and political groups seeking the expulsion of immigrants, mainly from Bangladesh.

Film evidence shown

U.S. diplomats blamed for Polish subversion

WARSAW, Jan. 28 (Agencies) — Poland accused American diplomats in Warsaw and members of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Thursday of masterminding a subversive campaign against it.

A woman diplomat was shown on television Wednesday night allegedly engaging in activities which the official media said was incompatible with her status. She was named as 30-year-old Leslie Sternberg who was described as a former third secretary in the U.S. Embassy's consular section.

The official PAP news agency said foreign reporters were summoned to a special press conference at the foreign ministry Thursday to see filmed evidence of subversion. This was presented by Col. Zbigniew Wislocki of Poland's counter-espionage service, Col. Hipolit Starszak of the Interior Ministry Investigation Bureau and Col. Boleslaw Klis of the chief military prosecutor's office. The three accused the CIA of fomenting challenges to Communist rule in Poland and of providing dissidents with money and equipment.

Miss Sternberg and five men were accused of working for the CIA although the authorities said not all of them operated in Poland.

According to films taken from the interior ministry files which were shown Wednesday night, Sternberg was traveling in a Polish registered vehicle in which were found tens of thousands of leaflets of the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN), documents of the Social Self-defense Committee (KOR) and other material printed on U.S. Embassy paper.

The television report said Miss Sternberg had been "recalled" to the United States the day after being questioned, and the U.S. government had asked the Poles not to "make a fuss" about the incident.

The U.S. Embassy Wednesday night declined to comment immediately on the allegations.

The publication of the interior ministry document followed a recent claim by a young woman that the KOR and principally its leader Jacek Kuron had supplied her with a false passport. She claimed the KOR leader had given her a "powder" to put into people's tea to "make them talk."

The revelations coincided with an invitation to foreign correspondents to attend a press conference later Thursday on "subversive actions against Poland."

Meanwhile, in East Berlin, the Soviet Union and East Germany Thursday con-

demned U.S. sanctions against Moscow and Warsaw as a direct breach of the United Nations Charter and the final accord of the 1975 European security conference in Helsinki.

A joint communique published by the official East German News Agency ADN after talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and East German leader Erich Honecker said Washington's efforts to invoke wider action against Poland were "undermining the pillars of European stability and security." The communique said Gromyko, ending a two-day East German visit, and Honecker considered "the latest actions of the United States government against the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Poland a direct breach of the U.N. Charter and principles of relations between states laid out in the final act of Helsinki."

The communique said current tension and a potential arms race had been forced "above all by the United States" and said this had made the unity of the Soviet Bloc states and the coordination of their international policies all the more important.

Everything positive that had been achieved as a result of the efforts of European states "must and can be built up," the communique said. Both East Germany and the Soviet Union, "true to their alliance with Poland," would continue to help the Polish people help and support toward bringing the situation in the country to normal and extracting it from political and economic crisis, the two men said.

They added that Poland was and would remain a member of the Warsaw pact and Socialist community, "as its leading representatives have repeatedly stressed." The U.S. has applied wide economic sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union, which it holds as indirectly responsible for the imposing of martial law in Poland and suppression of the free trade union Solidarity.

Speaking at a dinner in his honor Wednesday, Gromyko accused the U.S. of trampling on normal international relations in its attitude to Poland and attempting to get the world used to the idea of some form of nuclear war.

Gromyko said the "U.S. administration is trampling underfoot the norms of international relations in its anti-Polish campaign and is not only trying to intervene in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Poland, but to turn Poland into an oven to heat up tension in Europe," ADN reported.

Against nuclear dump German border protest ends

HANOVER, West Germany, Jan. 28 (R) — A small group of West German demonstrators broke off an anti-nuclear protest on East German territory Thursday after a night camping out near the heavily-fortified Communist frontier.

A West German frontier official said they left the narrow strip of land voluntarily after earlier ignoring appeals by border guards on

French youth held for hijacking bus

VELDHOFEN, The Netherlands, Jan. 28 (AFP) — Authorities arrested a French teenager who hijacked his schoolbus at gunpoint early Thursday and led police on a wild, three-country chase, police here said. "The affair is over," an officer said. "All the hostages are under police protection."

The youth, apparently intent on seeking his Dutch girlfriend had been tracked by authorities through France, Belgium and Holland, where he finally abandoned the vehicle and escaped into the wood with a schoolmate hostage.

The bus was en route to Soissons at 7.45 a.m. when a 16-year-old youth pulled out a gun and ordered the driver to run off the usual route. He then made all but six schoolmates leave the bus.

both sides to move away. Members of the group said their protest, which started Wednesday, was directed against construction of a nuclear dump at nearby Gorleben, northeast of Hanover.

They said the frontier, which encloses a loop of West German territory jutting into East Germany, would stop local residents escaping in the event of a nuclear accident. The site of the protest is to the east of the official border demarcation line but on the western side of the metal frontier fence erected by East Germany.

West German border guards afterward checked demonstrators' identity papers, but no one was detained.

The demonstrators, who ignored appeals to move out by border forces on both sides, lit fires Wednesday and appeared to settle in for the night, the spokesman said. There were no moves on either side to remove them.

Gorleben became the focal point of West German anti-nuclear protest in 1979, leading the Lower Saxony state government to reject plans to build the biggest nuclear energy complex in the world there as politically impossible.

U.S. show to feature Mitterrand, Thatcher

PARIS, Jan. 28 (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand will participate in the U.S.-sponsored international television show on Poland this weekend, Elysee presidential officials said Thursday.

The president will deliver a message to the Polish people lasting a few minutes, they said. The show, featuring President Reagan and other Western leaders such as West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, as well as entertainment stars, is scheduled to be beamed around the world.

It has been described by White House officials as a demonstration of support for the Polish people. President Mitterrand has been assailed at home and abroad over France's recent purchase of Soviet natural gas in the midst of the Polish situation. At the weekly cabinet meeting Wednesday, he defended the 25-year contract signed last weekend, saying that France was determined to build an independent security policy and master its economy.

France's effort in favor of the Polish people was "by far the most important of any made by the nations participating in the struggle for human rights in Poland," Mitterrand said.

Good Morning

By Jihad Al Khazen

Now, sir. Please sit down and listen. It has gone too far and it's time I gave it you straight from the shoulder.

"Shy." That's how you describe yourself when anyone tells you that you don't talk to people, that you don't socialize. But "arrogant" is what you call X when you notice him behaving in the same way.

Then, sir, "shy" though you maybe, I often hear you tell jokes whose cleanliness leaves something to be desired. Let's be frank: you are fond of telling dirty jokes. But you call them "spicy" when I reproach you. And the other day, when X, no doubt encouraged by your example, dared to tell a story which was just that little bit off color, you described him as "dirty-minded."

And regarding your good wife. You say you listen to her views and act on them, and that you do that because you believe in "equality at home." But poor X told us the other day he agreed with his wife on some small matter and you waited for him to leave, then whispered to us: "There you are. Putty in her hand. And you call that a man?"

And, sir, I'll be first to admit you work very hard. Dawn to dusk and beyond. No home life really. And you call it "struggling to make ends meet." X also works so hard he hardly has a home life. But in his case, this is "escaping from his terrible home life," according to you.

And that book of yours. The one it took years to write. Well, sir, it peached, didn't it? Hardly a copy sold. And what did you say then? "Way over the head of the stupid multitude. The less sold the better, since it was written for the chosen few." Need I remind when X's book didn't sell well, "Trash," that's what you said. "No wonder nobody bothered to buy it."

Finally, sir, what you didn't know that X, good man that he is, is my cousin (that removed)...

Translated from Ashraf Al Awad

Arms parleys resume amid progress hint

GENEVA, Jan. 28 (AP) — Amid hints of progress in their politically sensitive talks, American and Soviet delegations met Thursday for the 11th full round of negotiations on reducing intermediate range nuclear arsenals in Europe.

The two sides conferred for 2 hours, 25 minutes, and agreed to resume twice-weekly sessions next Tuesday, American officials said. No details were disclosed about Thursday's session, the first since Secretary of State Alexander Haig met in Geneva with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Gromyko was quoted Wednesday as saying he sees hope for progress at the arms talks — subject of lengthy discussions during his private meetings in Geneva Tuesday with the U.S. secretary of state.

Haig told reporters Tuesday that "I like to think that there are prospects for solutions in the INF (Intermediate Nuclear Force) discussions." But, he added, "I would be somewhat disingenuous were I to suggest that there are not many differences that remain and many obstacles to overcome."

Haig has said the INF talks represent a "very special category" of East-West relations and as such were exempt from sanctions imposed against Moscow after martial law was declared in Poland Dec. 13. The negotiations were opened Nov. 30, in the wake of major peace demonstrations in West Germany, France, England and Italy.

Both sides have kept to a seldom-breached news blackout about the substance of the negotiations. Chief U.S. delegate Paul H. Nitze said nothing to waiting reporters as he was driven past the iron gates of the Soviet mission, site of Thursday's bargaining.

Gromyko's hopeful remark about the Geneva talks was carried by the East German news agency, ADN, after the Soviet's talks in Berlin Wednesday with East German leader Erich Honecker. "They underlined that substantial progress in the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States is necessary and possible," the agency reported.

However, before leaving Geneva, Gromyko acknowledged in remarks to newsmen that "there exist differences of principle in the positions of the two sides."

The fundamental U.S. offer — often called the "zero option" — is to cancel NATO plans to deploy in Western Europe 572 Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles if the Soviets dismantle hundreds of SS-series missiles, the most formidable of which is the SS-20.

2 jailed for Spain blast

TARRAGONA, Spain, Jan. 28 (R) — Two men were found guilty Thursday of gross negligence concerning a road tanker explosion which killed 215 persons at a holiday camp site in July, 1978.

The two were given one-year suspended prison sentences. Four other men, also accused of gross negligence, were acquitted.

	Min.		Max.			Min.		Max.		
	C	F	C	F		C	F	C	F	
Amsterdam	0	32	4	39	cloudy	16	61	31	88	clear
Athens	8	46	14	57	cloudy	7	45	22	72	clear
Bahrain	18	64	21	72	cloudy	11	52	20	68	cloudy
Bangkok	21	70	31	88	clear	-26	-13	-14	7	clear
Bairut	8	46	18	64	cloudy	-3	27	-2	28	cloudy
Berlin	-3	27	1	34	cloudy	9	48	17	63	cloudy
Brussels	-2	28	6	43	cloudy	-13	9	-4	25	cloudy
Buenos Aires	24	75	35	95	clear	6	43	16	61	rain
Cairo	11	52	20	68	clear	-12	10	-4	25	cloudy
Caracas	15	59	27	81	clear	1	34	6	43	cloudy
Chicago	1	34	3	37	cloudy	19	66	31	88	cloudy
Copenhagen	-4	25	1	34	snow	7	45	9	48	rain
Dublin	0	32	6	43	clear	1	34	12	54	clear
Frankfurt	-2	28	4	39	cloudy	-8	18	-2	28	clear
Geneva	2	36	7	45	clear	24	75	35	95	clear
Helsinki	-15	3	-10	14	clear	-12	10	-1	30	snow
Hong Kong	16	61	17	63	cloudy	17	63	24	75	cloudy
Jakarta	23	73	30	86	cloudy	11	52	14	57	cloudy
Kuala Lumpur	22	72	33	91	rain	3	37	10	50	cloudy
London	1	34	9	48	cloudy	-12	10	-5	23	cloudy
Los Angeles	13	55	18	64	clear	1	34	6	43	rain
Madrid	5	41	13	55	clear	-4	25	-2	28	snow
Manila						16	61	31	88	clear
Mexico City						7	45	22	72	clear
Miami						11	52	20	68	cloudy
Montreal						-26	-13	-14	7	clear
Moscow						-3	27	-2	28	cloudy
New Delhi						9	48	17	63	cloudy
New York						-13	9	-4	25	cloudy
Nicosia						6	43	16	61	rain
Oalo						-12	10	-4	25	cloudy
Paris						1	34	6	43	cloudy
Rio de Janeiro						19	66	31	88	cloudy
Rome						7	45	9	48	rain
San Francisco						1	34	12	54	clear
Seoul						-8	18	-2	28	clear
Singapore						24	75	35	95	clear
Stockholm						-12	10	-1	30	snow
Sydney						17	63	24	75	cloudy
Taipei						11	52	14	57	cloudy
Tokyo						3	37	10	50	cloudy
Toronto						-12	10	-5	23	cloudy
Vancouver						1	34	6	43	rain
Vienna						-4	25	-2	28	snow